THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1847. NUMBER 22.

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BY A. P. DURLIN & B. F. SLOAN,

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TERMS.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. 59

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GRAHAM & THOMPSON,

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EAGLE HOTEL,

By Hiram L. Brown, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Pa. Eastern, Western, and Southern Stage office.

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Fashionable Merchant Tailors, on the Public Square, a few doors west of State street, Erie, Pa.

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P. A. R. BRACE,

Attorney and Counsellor at law, Prairie du Chien, W. T. practices in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, W. T. and in Clayton county, Iowa Territory.

WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. H. CADWELL.

June 6, 1846. 3

HARDWARE.—Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings can always be had very cheap at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.

November 21, 1846. 27

CASH FOR TIMOTHY SEED.—The subscribers will pay cash for good clean Timothy seed. B. TOMLINSON & CO.

M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St. Erie, May 6, 1847. 5f

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

On State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) *watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens,* together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*

June 26, 1847. 6

Cash For Flax Seed.

CASH will be paid for one thousand bushels of Flax Seed by CARTER & BROTHER.

Aug. 27, 1847. No. 6, Reed House.

SUGARS.—*Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified,* Porto Rico, Havana, New Orleans Sugar, for sale at No. 1 Perry Block.

Aug 28 T. W. MOORE.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Erie, Penn'a, Oct. 1, 1847. Persons enquiring for letters in this list will please say they are advertised. Two cents is charged on every letter in addition to the regular postage.

Arnold Justina 2	Landen Amos
Appleby Mr	Leonard A G
Agard Wm	Lockwood Mrs J P
Ackriot George	Lane Mrs Mary E
Akerly Philip	Lee Lawrence
Anderson James M	Loomis Nancy
Anderson Isaac	Loyer Henry
Adams Persis E	Lowry Samuel
Archer Benjamin	Long Christian
Brown William	Loomis J B
Brau Thos Sr	Lich Peter
Braddock Ransom W	Lynch James
Bran Thomas	Lewis Rev Almond
Brown James 2	Lytle Samuel
Bradish Catharine 1	Lob & Lang
Brubecker Levi	Lannon Juley
Breed Mrs Sarah M	Lindon Miss Mary
Blake James	McCoy Wm
Blake Elisha	McKitterick Wm
Bartlett Miss Clarissa	McFarland John 2
Bambridge Mrs C M	McGuire Patrick
Batchelder Rufus 2	McBird J M.
Bates Iris W	McCaffoy John
Barry Thos J	McCarron James
Ballard Rev Jos	McBride John
Bates Mrs M J	McAdams John
Bailey Jr Gilbert	McNulty Hugh
Baldwin Miss Abagail 2	McFadyen Capt John
Barr M R	McMann Mary
Bartholomew W H	McClure Miss Margaret
Baker William	McComb John
Barton & Morehouse	McBride Rooger
Barton Doct M	McGloclin James
Bawley F W S	Miles Miss Tescilia
Berry David	Mills John
Bellnap Joseph	Megonin Catharine
Beach Ea id	Meager Robert
Bell Mrs	Mack Michael 2
Benson Alanson	Maxwell S 3
Birchard Delia	Mather J.
Bishop C J	Mahony Mich'l
Bishop Wm B	Munn Philip
Booth Mrs Maria	Messick Wm
Boyle John	Martin C D
Bowne Richard H	Meveness James
Bush William 2	Marshall Washington
Chandler Abel	Martin John
Church D 2d	Martin Miss Huldah 2
Chipman Hon John S	Mahnun Augustas
Church Isaac	Mead A J
Clark Patrick	Meriness James
Clark Thomas	Mills Mrs
Cleveland Rev Geo W	Malone Margaret
Clankwhroomer Exaverus	Margy Michael
Clary N R.	Mellhorn John
Clark William R	Miller David
Carter Isaih	Montfort Abram
Cameron Eli	More John
Cass John	Morris John
Carr William	Monagan Patrick
Caldwell John B	Moohr Thomas
Carter John	Munea Mrs Phebe
Card Lorenzo	Mease John
Card Henry C	Mudge Isaac R
Cook Myron	Niles Mrs
Colton Jefferson	Nickerson Mrs Phila
Cole H	Oakley Wm B
Corbon Smith	Olds L W
Colt Angeline (Miss) 2	O'Shea Michael 2
Cornell William	Penny H
Coler Jacob or Geo Helmer	Parkhurst Zina
Cohoon Charles W	Parker Thomas
Cudney Benjamin	Preston Christopher
Cummings William 2	Patten T W
Curtis Flavius J	Parker Capt C E
Curtis E H	Penfold Thomas
Drake Professor	Phipps Morgan
Drake Rev A J or Rev S Penfield	Potter John
Drury Peter	Quick James
Dempsey Mrs Jane	Quack James
Day Seamount	Riley S C
David Ebin	Rankin Samuel
Day William F	Rawson John 2
Depuy Miss Susan	Rice John
Dubon John	Joseph Round
Decker Miss Mary Ann	Ruin dy Daniel
Dickson William	Rubl Philip
Dunn William 2	Rowe John
Dunn Mrs Harriet C	Roe Henry A
Dunn Thomas	Rowell C T
Dullis J W	Rymur Theodore
Dumond John	Robb Robert
Dunbar Henry M	Rogers John L
Evans E M	Roll Miss Samantha
Emerson Lyister	Rogers Aby A
Enos Jessee	Ryan John W
Eacher Suy	Robinson Barnabus
Elliott Miss Catharine 2	Rusel Joseph
Emerson L M Mrs	Rogers Anson
Ellis Solomon 2	Smith Abel H
Eastwood Daniel	Smith John T
Fullerton Thomas B	Shaddock Chauncey
Finch Joseph H	Smith Chauncey R
Freadly Andrew	Slocum Lewis
Firmen Thomas	Spencer C 2
Foster Mr	Shafer Miss Nancy M
Foster Booth C	Swank William
Fulsom Charles or William Willcox	Sayer Geo S
Friedsley Andrew	Sweeney James
Fowler Reverend Doctor	Speath John
Fales Phinea	Sloan Horace L
Foster J L	Sauder Henry
Fross Eliza M	Stallman S
Gingrich Henry	Stapleton Patrick
Greys Polly H	Steel John
Gall Osman	Starks Benjamin
Gaffield George	Stone J
Glass William 2	Stevenbaugh Charles
Green Oliver	Strang James J
Gray James W	Stewart Miss Eliza
Gleason Nelson	Staples C
Glass Miss Martha	Stewart Miss Margaret
Gundyman M	Suntee Michael
Griffin Hannonah	Searls & Hill
Gillen Henry	Searls Albert G
Gorton Anson	Sooly Mary
Green C H	Thompson Thomas
Gunnison E D	Tiffany Capt
Harris Mrs Love	Thayer J Jr or H Philo
Hand T P	Teal Norman
Horny Michael	Tall DeWitt Clinton
Hawes J B 2	Tanner Joseph J
Hickox John A	Thompson Henry
Heslip Robert	Trowbridg Michigan
Hedderick Francis	Taft Truman J
Hill Mr (Tanner)	Tarbell A M
Hessler Susanna	Townsend H C
Him on Mrs Polly	Thornton & Co Messrs
Hay Rev Philip C	Tuttle Joseph T
Hartwell Charles	Tibbits Seth B
Hershy Mrs Salome	Terey Lizy
Herr John	Talmage H O
Harris Miss Cordelia	Vedder Aber
Hall James	Vedder Vanblack 3
Henton Griffith	Van Brocklin James
Hawk Miss Lucinda	Van Curen Firdinand
Hegerty Guben	Van Tassel John T
Harper J	Wright H B
Hall Hiram	Wright Frederick
Hyland John	Wheeler Bonaparte
Hall John M	Wheeler G N
Holt Miss Mary C	White Mrs Lucy
Horton Orvill S	White Saml
Hosmer A	White Mr
Howell C G	White Arthur W
Hurst Miss Ellen	Whitley Mrs Louisa C
Hanby Davis	Warren John
Isham Charles	Warren H
Israel Ehud T	Warren N F
Jones & Constable 2	Waterman Southwick S.
Jones John E	Wagner John
Jones Mrs Rhoda	Wakefield Dextr
Jones George	Waters Alanson
Jackson Nathan	Welsh James
Jackson Andrew	Wells Jesse
Jackson Mrs Mary A	Weston James
James Abel	Webster John
Johnson S C	Webster Mary
Jenkins Isaac T	Williams Samuel
Jenny Seth	Willson Genl. E C
Judd Edwin	Wilson Mrs E
Kynaston William 2	Wickersham L
Kelly Edward	Willis William
Kendig George 2	Wingar William
Kennaston William	Wilson John
Kynaston Mrs Irene	Woodward Joshua B
Kelly James P	Wood M
Kahn Messrs Isaac & Co	Wynkoop H A
Kelleher Michael	Wood Orison
Kellogg Oscar	Woodin Rushrod
Koehler Charles	Zimmerman D
	Zimmerman Miss Jane

GERMAN LETTERS.

Gottfried Bricard	Jacob Sauner
August Papo	M Scharrer
Joseph Runser	Christian Schnekenburger
Carl Schopfer 2	Christian Wagner 2
George Sunder	Kveline Schaver
John Himes	Carl Neddrius Schumaerk 2
Andreas Seifert	Joseph Kist
Ernest Gloth or Frederick Gerlach	Mr Hammerlin
Mary Schluraf	C F Kramer
Adam Wild	Michael Ruipp
Andreas Erzyle Zimmerman	Georg Justus Fredericks
Lewis Dornte	Weigand
Georg Schlaudecker	Franz Michael Kaufman
Barbara Ranser	George Taber
Nikolus Stutzinger	Johannes Valentin Yochom
Philip Zaun	Mr Zerman
Franz Sandoski	Fredk Down
Henrich Knobloch	J Feisler

ROBERT COCHRAN, P. M.

50 BBLS. and half bbls. White Fish and Mackinac Trout, this day received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Sept., 25, 1847. 19

PRICES REDUCED.

CASTINGS, stoves, stove pipe, copper furniture, air tight sheet iron stoves, are now selling rapidly by the subscribers at less than ever, and our design is that no prices at Buffalo or elsewhere, for *cash*.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Erie, Sept. 25, 1847.

24 KITS No. 1 Mackerel, put up for family use, just received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.

Erie, Sept. 25, 18c7. 19

RAGS wanted in exchange for tin ware by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Sept. 25, 1847.

MUSINGS ON THE PAST.

The past! the past! ye rise before me,
And gild the darkness of my gloom;
And visions of the loved come o'er me,
When not one shadow dimm'd my home.

The past! the past! my heart is asking,
Forever for some joyous tone;
But mem'ry from her urn is casting
A mourful echo!—gone—all gone!

In vain, in vain, around me smiling,
Glide happy forms with mirth and glee;
Nor dance, nor song, the hours beguiling,
Can bid remembrance fly from me.

The unknown future dim is shining,
Beyond the present's troubled sea;
But sweet dreams 'round my spirit twining;
Are link'd bright buried past, with thee!

The eyes whose quiet lustre bless'd us,
The voices breathing music's strain;
The gentle hands which oft have press'd us,
No after years bring back again;

The summer flowers fade and wither,
But when the winter's reign is o'er,
Those children of the Sun come hither,
And glad our longing eyes once more.

But the lost for whom our tears are falling,
No future wafts back to our shore;
The wrung heart o'er their graves is calling;
But they come no more!—they come no more!

DESTINY IN A ROSE-BUD.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Reader mine, gallant sir, are you a clairvoyant? "Not given to *anything of the kind?*" *Eh bien,* you will assume that character for once, and for a purpose, will you not? So now we are *en rapporte* we must go back a dozen years or so into the past. We are approaching a country village—we at the prettiest cottage it contains—we enter the blooming garden—we hear a low murmur of voices in that summer-house—we draw near, and nearer through the clustering vines.

"Ho, what a superb girl! rather youngish but a divinity, by Jove!"

"But, la, sir, don't you mark the youth at her side? a very Antinous!"

"He,—ah, yes, passable, barely passable, madame."

"Sir, where is your taste? look again: what a magnificent brow—what glorious eyes—what lips—what hair—and, what a form! But they are reading, and from one book; what can it be? for the young man looks sad, and the girl's dark eyes are glistening with tears. Let us catch a glimpse of the title—"Paul and Virginia!"

The town of R——, in the interior of Massachusetts, has one of the sweetest parsonages in the world. I do not believe it can be surpassed by anything short of some of those lovely English rectories, about which our travelers go into exstacies. It is nested in foliage and flowers, and hung about with a perfect drapery of vines. At the same time we have taken for the commencement of our sketch, it was occupied by a family of rare taste and refinement, consisting of the Rev. Charles Grey, a man of great learning and devoted piety; his wife, an excellent and lovely woman, and her niece, a beautiful girl of sixteen, but for whom the cottage home would have been comparatively desolate, for the Greys were childless.

Madeline Temple was the sole and orphan daughter of the only brother of Mrs. Grey, and was an heiress. Mrs. Grey, who had received a highly finished education in her native city, Boston, was herself Madeline's teacher in all feminine accomplishments, while her husband attended to the "classics."

I have said that Madeline was beautiful; but her beauty was of a peculiar type. It was not *attractive*—it was too proud and spirited for that except to the few who loved her and whom she loved. Her presence, even at that early period, was *imposing;* tall, fair and serene, she walked, rode, danced and conversed with the quietest dignity and most exquisite grace—a child in years, but an elegant woman in her ways. One powerful and predominating trait ruled and moulded her entire character—and this was *pride,* lofty, unyielding, uncompromising pride. And yet was Madeline Temple in heart most womanly—true and warm in her affections, even to passionateness, yet carefully concealing all under a manner cold, and at times forbidding. But when she smiled—ah, when she smiled, everything princess-like and chilling, everything which kept one from loving her, vanished in an instant, and Madeline was bewitching.

There was one who, though not a member of the minister's family, had been from his childhood a constant visitor. This was Edward Lawrence, the eldest son of a small farmer, living just out of the village. Mr. Grey, with whom Edward was a great favorite, had had the sole charge of his education, having undertaken to make up for the young man's want of a collegiate course and after Madelines arrival, the two pupils had pursued their studies together. Lawrence was handsome, strikingly so, but otherwise he was only distinguished for a modesty and delicate sensitiveness almost feminine. At the time when we introduced him to our readers, he had reached his twentieth year, and yet went his way, utterly and strangely unconscious that he was one to be gazed after, envied, and loved adoringly.

But there was one who felt that there was a double fascination in this unconsciousness—and this was Madeline Temple. Ere she herself in her proud unimpressiveness, guessed such a thing, her heart was irrecoverably his. Slowly, but warmly and rosily, stole the morn-rise of love up the twilight sky of a life before all cold and colorless.

And Edward—from the first year spent in Madeline's society, he had loved with more of intense passionateness than she was capable of, and with the deepest and tenderest devotion. But years passed by, and he sought no return. Madeline was rich, and he, though not altogether portionless, was no match for her on the score of wealth; and a morbid fear of the charge of mercenary motives, joined to his natural difference, effectually sealed his lips. Day after day, he was with her he loved, and with books and flowers and music, for his powerful and eloquent aids, and yet he never spoke of love. His manly pride, like a cold hand of iron, seemed crushing down his heart.

At length, when Madeline was just eighteen, her relatives in Boston, a family of wealth and high standing, became desirous of having her with them, in order to introduce her to fashionable society. Madeline was in love, but Madeline was a woman, and the brilliant life thus opening before her, had its fascinations: she was also very much inclined to test in that way the strength of the passion which had been engrossing her heart and thoughts for so long a period.

The last night of Madeline's stay had arrived and Edward was at the parsonage to take leave. It was a summer's evening, and when he rose to depart, Madeline, at his request, strolled with him toward the gate, as she had often done. When they reached the termination of the walk, she paused and held out her hand as usual. She was very pale indeed, but with her proud head thrown back, and with regal composure, she said farewell to the man whose love she prized in her inmost heart, above all the triumphs and gaities of *the fashionable world.* Lawrence bent over that hand—pressed it fervently to his lips—murmured a "God bless you!" and was gone.

Madeline Temple slept but little that night; she wept till almost day-break, proud creature though she was; wept as bitterly as any meek sorrowful, dear little maiden could have wept at parting with the first love of her heart.

The year that followed her return to Boston, was indeed a brilliant one for Madeline Temple. With accomplishments, beauty of a rare order and a fortune, it was a little wonder that immediately on her *debut,* she had become the rage. The history of some of the triumphs of her belle-hood even reached her old friends, in their quiet, rural retreat, and greatly were the chastened hearts of the good clergyman and his wife troubled because of the temptations which must beset the pathway of the inexperienced girl. But if they feared lest Madeline should suffer from the unworthy and mercenary, through her affections they little knew her. One only love, *hidden and striven against, yet living and unconquered,* was as an angel guarding the portals of her heart, and she was safe.

During the first summer of Madeline's absence, Edward Lawrence lost his father, and found himself regarded as the head of a family of younger brothers and sisters. What with sorrow for the dead and care for the living, he found no time to indulge his love with the passionate fervor and wild abandonment of romantic lovers in general; but he was nevertheless truly constant to her whose lightest word could once sound the lowest depths of his soul, and whose smile had been the sunshine of his life. She was not always in his thoughts, but she ever glided to his side when

"Sweet evening was bestowing her soft dews
Upon the earth, and shutting up the flowers
With her moist fingers, for the sleeping hours."

And when the night stole on—

"The glorious night,
When hearts beat warm and true,"

her eyes looked on him with the stars—"her face was on his sleep."

Madeline had been gone a twelvemonth from R——, when mercantile business, in which he was engaged, called Lawrence to Boston. He there became known to a distant relative and former friend of his father's, a wealthy merchant and importer. This gentleman took a lively interest in the handsome and enterprising young man, and with his wife and daughters, speedily introduced him to the most aristocratic circles of the "Athens of America," and there he again met Madeline—met her as the triumphant belle, followed, flattered and adored.

"Ah, then was the spell broken—then did the dream vanish!" anticipates my reader.—But no; after all that is said, few men have any decided objection to seeing the woman they love the fashion;—it is an agreeable voucher for their individual taste, and as for Lawrence, he found himself more irreclaimably in love than ever. Yet still his intense pride, his shrinking fear of the charge of unworthy and sordid motives, kept him from an open declaration of his honest sentiments.—Madeline, who saw with keen but carefully concealed pleasure his fervent growing attachment, was piqued at its long delayed avowal, for she did not know her lover sufficiently to understand his pride and high sense of honor. But an unlooked for event occurred to hasten matters to a crisis. The merchant friend of whom we have spoken, desired to send out an agent with one of his vessels to some foreign port, and offered the situation which was a very lucrative one, to Lawrence. The poor young man was in an embarrassing position. For the sake of his family, who stood in need of his assistance, he knew that he ought to go, but if he went he must be absent two years; and his *love* "ah, there was the rub!" He at *length concluded to seek* Madeline, and let her decide for him, resolving if he went, to go only as a rejected man.

It was a lovely June evening, when Edward Lawrence slowly and thoughtfully turned his footsteps toward the splendid mansion which was Madeline's city home. On his way he chanced to meet a little flower-girl, who begged him to purchase something from her basket. The boquets were nothing elegant, but the child had a sweet voice, and a beautiful blue eye, and he bought one bunch of her simple flowers. He was then surprised to find among the reddest roses, blown to the last extremity, *common* violets, and stiff sweet-williams, one fresh and most exquisite moss rose bud, standing out like a little princess from a crowd of plebeians. Detaching this, and flinging the others aside, he bore it as a trifling present to Madeline. He found her lightly and elegantly attired for a ball, which was to be given at one of the fashionable hotels by the navy officers then in port. Lawrence had received an invitation, but had forgotten it, and he was now half angry with himself that he could not be the knight in attendance upon Madeline, she having engaged to accompany Lieut. S——, a brave sailor and gallant gentleman, to whom the *world* had long ago affianced her.

But Madeline received her lover's simple offering with a smile, and this he interpreted as a favorable omen. The hour for the ball was drawing nigh—he saw that there was no time for delay, and immediately and somewhat abruptly, acquainted her with his friend's generous offer. Madeline, for once thrown off her guard quickly and feelingly exclaimed,

"But you will not go, dear Edward, you surely will not go!"

The face of the lover shone with sudden joy, and taking her hand tenderly in his, he replied,

"No, Madeline, I will not go if you bid me stay, for your sake. I must tell you now what for long years I have tortured myself to conceal. My purposes and hopes all centre in you—my very life is bound up in yours!—I love you, Madeline, wildly, adoringly—must it be in vain? speak, answer me, dearest!"

But Madeline was silent. This long-delayed triumph, this deep and immeasurable joy, seemed to have rendered her speechless—and there sat Edward, still holding her unresisting hand in his, and gazing upon her with his dark, passionate eyes, vainly striving to read her glowing and tumultuous heart, through her pale, calm face.

"Lieutenant S—— has called for Miss Temple," said a servant, entering. Lawrence started up and hurriedly said—

"I cannot press you for a reply at this time, but if I have not presumed too far, let me see you wearing *my* rose-bud, to-night."

Madeline raised her eyes, smiled and—the Lieutenant at that instant entered the room. Lawrence, after briefly passing the compliments, took his leave, and Madeline greeted the new-comer with her usual serene smile, admirably preserving her tranquil and Duchess-like demeanor.

"A splendid looking fellow, that," said the Lieutenant, "an old acquaintance of yours, I hear, Miss Temple?"

"Yes, Mr. Lawrence is a handsome man—and we were school-mates in our childhood."

"Ay, ay, I understand—when you were boys together—'How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood'—shall we go?"

One word as to the Lieutenant. In person, he was a man of mark—superbly formed and strikingly graceful: a fine dancer, an admirable waltzer, and he sat on a horse like a cavalier of old, and very unlike a sailor. His face was not regularly handsome, but it was frank, *manly and sunshiny. There was no denying* that he was a little too wild, rash and rattle-headed—rather to much given to flirtations and gallant speeches, but he was, after all, a noble fellow in the main.

When Lawrence reached the ball-room, he found Madeline, as usual, surrounded by a group of admirers, and looking more brilliant and joyous, more gloriously beautiful than he had ever seen her. As he drew nearer, he marked, with a thrill of joy, amid the rich folds of lace which fell over her magnificent bust, his own moss-rose bud, its red lips eloquent of love and hope. Seeing that she had not observed his entrance, he leaned against a pillar at a little distance, and gazed upon her with a new and exquisite feeling, the consciousness of *possession.*

Suddenly came a peal of music thrilling to the hearts of amateurs and the heels of dancers, and the next moment Madeline Temple and Lieutenant S—— were whirling in the waltz. Lawrence was not precisely jealous but he felt hurt and amazed that she whom he considered his betrothed, could join with another in that dance which seems to have been invented for lovers alone, and wearing as she *did that type of accepted love,* that *rose-bud* on her breast. Ah, Edward Lawrence never learned the waltz—he knew nothing of its wild fascination—he never felt the "dizzy delight" known to the enthusiastic waltzer.—Look at us—we may be languid or literary—finding fault with the weather, or quoting Carlyle; the air vibrates with the notes of a favorite waltz; and away we go, round and round, like gay barques in a whirlpool of delicious intoxication!—or like mad planets, swiftly circling in an orbit of light and music. "Oh! who can tell how hard it is to" keep off the floor, with the fine waltz music "tugging at one's heels,"—a flirt will sooner take a round or two with her brother, a fashionable man with his wife. Had Lawrence known all this, he would, doubtless, have taken Madeline's waltzing with his rival less at heart; but as it was, after following her with his eyes for a few moments, he turned away and sought composure and cool air, on the balcony of the hotel. Madeline, who had first seen him as he left the crowd which surrounded the waltzers, guessed with womanly tact the cause of his uneasiness, and soon requested to be led to her seat. A changed being was she as she sat thoughtful and troubled, watching the figures, as they whirled by her in a kaleidoscopic succession of rich dresses and brilliant uniforms. She grew dizzy at last, and casting down her eyes, missed the precious rose-bud from its place!

She had dropped it in the dance, and she gazed about her for it, eagerly, but in vain. Presently, however, the Lieutenant, who had quitted her for a few moments, *returned,* and a glance showed her the lost flower conspicuously hanging from a button hole in the immediate neighborhood of that gallant officer's heart.

"I believe that is *my* flower," she said, holding out her hand.

"It *was* yours, I know—I found it on the floor, yonder, and you surely will not take it from me, now that you have worn it and hallowed it; unless indeed," he added, "it is some floral *gage d'amour*—there is often more than perfume wrapped up in a rose-bud."

Madeline was startled; the old instinct of proud reserve was roused, and she carelessly answered—

"No, indeed, it is of no consequence—keep the flower if you wish," and turning, she began chatting merrily to a superannuated beau at her side. But suddenly she looked around again with a start, for she heard the Lieutenant say,

"Look here, Lawrence, see what a trophy I have won! I challenge any one to show a like favor, received from the belle of the evening."

"You are indeed fortunate," replied Lawrence, casting on Madeline a glance of scornful reproach—such a glance as one of her haughty spirit but ill could brook. She saw at once that her lover was putting a harsh though natural construction on his rival's possession of the flower, and feeling herself wronged and humiliated by his judgment, her eyes flashed on him indignantly, while her fine lip curled with a smile of infinite scorn. "He thinks me a heartless coquette," to herself she said, "and never shall he see me stoop to convince him of his error."

Once only during the remainder of the evening, did Edward find opportunity to speak with Madeline, and then it was he said, in a tone of startling estrangement—

"I should have hoped, Miss Temple, that in rejecting the offered love and devotion of a life, you would have chosen a mode less painful and a place less public. Your triumph is, however, complete."

"I do not comprehend you, sir," she coldly replied;—then suddenly changing her manner, she added with mock gaiety, "By the way, if you are troubled about that poor little rose-bud, the Lieutenant will doubtless return it to you; but don't let it blow out into a duel I pray you."

And thus they parted—those two proud, unyielding beings, mistaken, estranged, and miserable at heart. Once again did Madeline see her lover; on leaving the ball-room, an indefinable feeling prompted her to look back, and standing directly beneath the brilliant light of a chandelier, she beheld Lawrence. His face no longer wore a look of anger, not even of reproach; it was intensely sad, touchingly, hauntingly mournful, and this last expression was present to her dreams, that night—was before her when she waked, and left her never.

But on reaching her home, Lieut. S——, who had seen that something was wrong between Lawrence and Madeline, and had a shrewd suspition of how matters stood, and that the rose-bud was indeed of value to the lady, returned it playfully, saying,

"I fear I have been presuming and selfish in keeping this little flower. Pardon me, and accept it again, though it is now sadly withered." And she took it without a word.

The next day Madeline did not go out, but sat listening nervously to every ring of the bell, confidently expecting the speedy coming of her fiery spirited lover, to seek a reconciliation after the painful misunderstanding which had been brought about in a manner so unexpected, and by means apparently so trifling. But she did not yet know Lawrence. She had to deal with a nature as proud as, and *far more sensitive* than her own; and so hours wore on, and he did not come, and days went by, and she received no message, until a whole week of suspense and unhappiness had passed. At *length,* on returning one afternoon from a ride, the servant handed her a card, saying,

"The gentleman called while you were out."

Madeline saw that it bore the name of Elward Lawrence, turned it over, and found these words pencilled on the back:

"I called to make my adieu. The Orient sails to-morrow. I have been spending a week at R——. Your friends there are well. God bless you! E. L."

Madeline sought her room, and for the first time, gave way to bitter and remorseful sorrow. She viewed herself in the most unpitiable of lights, no longer blamed Lawrence for his rashness, and the mad jealousy which but proved to her his love, and before she slept she wrote, though only after many unsuccessful efforts, a meek, loving, and most womanly letter of *recall.*

This at breakfast-time she handed to a servant, with directions to convey it immediately to the ship. For a full hour sits Madeline at the window, watching for the return of her messenger. At last she sees him turn the corner of the street. Oh, how slowly he loiters along! He stops a moment to speak to an orange-woman—now to read a play-bill—will he never come!

Yes, he is at the gate, and Madeline bounds down the steps to meet him,—he reaches out a letter—Oh, Heaven, it is her own!

"The Orient sailed this morning at sunrise, madam."

* * * * * *

Two years had passed, and Madeline was still unmarried. She was now less of a belle, less bloomingly beautiful than formerly, but she was still a surpassingly lovely woman.—And Madeline was constant to her first love—constant though she never heard from her lover, except casually and indirectly, through *his* friends at Boston, or hers at R——. Madeline Temple was not a miserable woman—in the life which she led, she had little leisure for the indulgence of sorrow, neither had her proud spirit so utterly forsaken her; but she was not happy, she was not *at rest,* and after all, perfect *repose* best expresses the happiness of woman. She found much pleasure in looking forward to the return of the Orient, and a succeeding reconciliation with the only man whom she had ever loved. It was early autumn, and she had heard that the Orient was expected daily.

'Twas night, and Madeline Temple was splendidly attired for a fashionable party,—She had arranged the last ringlet, clasped the last bracelet, and it was not yet time.

"Bring me up the evening paper, Jenet," she said to her maid. It had been her custom of late to look carefully over the late arrivals of vessels in the port. The journal was brought, and the first announcement which met her eye was that of the arrival of the Orient, from a two years' trading voyage. Joyful, hopeful, a young-hearted being once more Madeline thankfully lifted her eyes to Heaven—then dropped them to the paper again, to see if the blessed intelligence was indeed there. Alas, they fell upon a paragraph of a different nature! Gasping for breath she read the following:

"DISASTER AT SEA.

"During the late storm off our coast, the ship Orient had two of her seamen swept overboard, and in endeavoring to save them, a gallant young man, Mr. Edward Lawrence, lost his life. It adds to the melancholy interest of this event to know that Mr. Lawrence, who was in the employ of the ship's company, was just returning from a two years' absence from friends and country, and perished in sight of land."

When they sought Madeline to bear her to *the brilliant soiree, they found her sitting with* despair upon her brow, unutterable anguish at her heart, the mocking gems flashing in her hair and on her bosom, and the paper she had been reading grasped convulsively in her jewelled hand. She wept not—she spoke not—she saw not those around her; but at length, shriek after shriek broke from her lips, and she fell prostrate. They laid her on her bed, and weeks passed before she rose again. When sufficiently recovered, she desired to be conveyed to her friends, at R——, and ere long she was under their peaceful roof once more.

Impelled by an intense yearning for sympathy in her affliction, Madeline Temple paid an early visit to the widowed mother of Edward Lawrence. The good woman at first received her somewhat coldly, but when Madeline told of her fond and faithful love for the lost one, explained their misunderstanding, meekly confessed her own error, and revealed the grief which was wearing away her life, the stricken woman wound her arms tenderly around her—leaned the young mourner's head upon her bosom, and they wept together.

"Oh, my mother," said Madeline, looking up; "on *that night,* one frank word of explanation, one smile of affection from me, and all would have been well. But my sinful pride drove him from his country, and has at last broken your heart and mine."

Edward, who had always made a confidant of his mother, had spoken freely to her of Madeline, in his letters, but always as though he could not believe that she had ever loved him. In the last one received from him, was the the following passage, which the mother read to Madeline at her earnest request:

"I wrote to Madeline Temple, dear mother, as you advised. When I first loved her, when we both were very young, *we once read* 'Paul and Virginia' together. I wrote to her after visiting 'the lone Indian Isle,' the scene of that most exquisite romance, and enclosed a flower from the grave of Virginia. On that mournful spot, which in spirit I had often visited with her, my heart went back to the sweet days of old—Madeline came before me,

From the New York Sun.

A MEXICAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE TAKING OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

We have been favored with the following translation of a letter from a Spanish Mexican of the City of Mexico, to a Spanish house in this city. The letter came via Orizaba, under cover to Mr. Diamond, American Collector of the port of Vera Cruz. The news it gives is more full than we have received from any other quarter, but it bears a Mexican face, for which allowance must be made. It however sufficiently proves that Mexico is reduced to the last extremity:

CITY OF MEXICO, 19th Sept. 1847.

Respected Friends: I have an opportunity to send by the courier who leaves to-night this letter, in which I shall briefly attempt to describe to you the horrors we have just experienced. On the 7th inst. our Commissioners rejected the treaty propositions of the American Government, and decided on resuming the war, Gen. Herrera inviting and urging the clergy to rouse the citizens to the utmost resistance. On the same day Gen. Scott, the American Chief, charged Santa Anna with breaking the armistice by forbidding his Commissioners to obtain food in the city, and threatened, unless reparation was made, to commence hostilities and bombard the city. Santa Anna replied, severely charging Scott with breaking the armistice by sacking our villages, and expressed his perfect readiness to renew the war. On the 13th inst the Americans made a demonstration on Chapultepec and the Mill of El Rey, but our Generals were prepared for them. Anticipating a breach of the armistice Santa Anna for several days had caused to be conveyed in every possible manner so as not to excite suspicion, arms, munitions and food to the fortress of Chapultepec. Our citizens carried under their mantles and on mules a great quantity of powder, balls and provisions, without being once discovered, so great was the feeling of security and confidence among the Americans. Gen. Scott was not a little suprised to find on attacking Chapultepec such obstinate resistance. Chapultepec you know is situated between Tacubaya and the city, within cannon shot of the former and some three miles from the latter. It is a bold hill overlooking a vast range of country which enabled our soldiers to watch the manœuvre of the enemy. It also commands the road from Tacubaya to the city, which runs close by its base, and it can only be ascended by a circuitous paved way, which, after turning a certain angle, is exposed to the full range of the fortress guns. As the Americans ascended the hill a perfect storm of musket balls and grape shot drove them back with heavy loss. They recovered and advanced again, but were repulsed. Our troops fought with desperate valor, worthy the character of Mexicans. The enemy also fought bravely: his men seemed like so many devils whom it was impossible to defeat without annihilation. He made a third and last charge with fresh force and heavy guns, and our gallant troops having exhausted their grape shot, were forced very unwillingly to retreat and yield up the fortress, of which the enemy took possession.

Our soldiers retreated towards the city, but were unfortunately cut off by a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, and about 1000 were made prisoners, but were soon released, as the enemy had no men to guard them. The enemy then opened his batteries on the Mill El Rey (King's Mill) close upon Chapultepec, which, after obstinate fighting and great loss to the Americans, we were obliged to abandon. The two actions continued over nine hours, and were the severest, considering our small number of soldiers and the enemy's large force, that have been fought. Our loss in killed and wounded was not more than 300, while the enemy lost over 400, or at least such was the report of deserters from the American camp who came to us in the evening. Seeing that the city would inevitably be attacked, General Santa Anna, during the actions, caused a number of trenches to be cut across the road leading to the city, which were flooded with water. On the morning the 14th, before day light, the enemy, with a part of his force, commenced his march upon the city. Our soldiers, posted behind the arches of the aqueducts and several breastworks which had been hastily thrown up, annoyed him so severely, together with the trenches which he had to bridge over, that he did not arrive at the gates until late in the afternoon. Here he haulted and attempted to bombard the city, which he did during the balance of the day and the day following, doing immense damage. In some cases whole blocks were destroyed and a great number of men, women and children killed and wounded. The picture was awful. One deafening roar filled our ears, one cloud of smoke met our eyes, now and then mixed with flames, and amid it all we could hear the various shrieks of the wounded and dying. But the city bravely resisted the hundreds of flying shells. It hurled back defiance to the blood-thirsty yankee, and convinced him that his bombs could not reduce the Mexican Capital. The enemy then changed his plan, and determined to enter the city, where we were prepared to meet him, having barricaded the streets with sand bags and provided on the house tops and at the windows all who could bear arms or hurl missiles, stones, bricks, &c., on the heads of the enemy. Before General Scott had fairly passed the gates he found the difficulty of his position. A perfect torrent of balls and stones rained upon his troops — Many were killed and more wounded. Still he kept advancing until he gained the entrance of two streets leading direct to the Plaza, Finding that he could not oppose himself to our soldiers, who were all posted out of sight, and that he was losing his men rapidly, Gen. Scott took possession of the convent of San Isidor, which extends back to the centre of a block, and at once set his sappers and miners to cutting a way directly through the blocks of buildings. In some instances whole houses were blown up to facilitate his progress; but after several hours he again emerged into the street, and finally gained the Plaza when heavy fire was opened on him from the Palace and Cathedral, which were filled and covered with our patriotic troops. Finding himself thus assaulted, the enemy drew out his force in the Plaza and opened a cannonade on the Palace and Cathedral, firing over one hundred shots, which did immense damage to the buildings and caused a severe loss of killed and wounded.

Seeing further resistance useless, our soldiers ceased firing, and on the 15th of Sept., (sad day!) the enemy was in possession of the Mexican capital. Though we inflicted havoc and death upon the Yankees, we suffered greatly ourselves. Many were killed by the blowing up of the houses, many by the bomb rdment, but more by the confusion which prevailed in the city, and altogether we cannot count our killed, wounded and missing since the actions commenced yesterday at less than 4000, among whom are many women and children. The enemy confess a loss of over 1000; it is no doubt much greater.—What a calamity! But Mexico will yet have vengeance. God will avenge us for our sufferings. Alas! that I should write this letter within sight of a proud enemy who has succeeded by his ferocity in trampling on our Capital and our country. An enemy who only prides himself upon shooting well with his rifle and cannon. But thus it is—we are prostrated—not humbled. We may be forced to silence, but the first moment that presents us a chance will be devoted to terrible revenge. Santa Anna has gone with his generals and all the troops he could draw off to Guadulpe. He is said to be wounded severely. We have lost heroic officers and brave men in these two days. I cannot foresee what is to come. Thousands are gathering upon the hills and city determed to cut off all supplies and starve the enemy who has so audaciously entered it. Gen. Scott may find that Mexico is not yet vanquished. He may find our lakes bursting their barriers and filling this beautiful valley to annihilate the infamous Americans. We scarcely hope, yet do not quite despair. Our brave generals may recover what is lost, and Mexico with her ten millions of people arise to sweep the invader from the land he has desecrated. Be sure that whatever we do in the way of submission is only for the moment. No Mexican will respect beyond the hour that forces him to it, any bond dictated by the sword of an enemy. My heart is too full of grief and indignation to write more. Adieu.

From Major Lally's Train.

The following letter from Major Lally was addressed to Col. Wilson at Vera Cruz, and by him forwarded to Adjutant Gen. R. Janes, at Washington:

HEADQUARTERS, JALAPA, Aug. 26, 1847.

To Gov. Wilson, Vera Cruz:

My command reached this place on the morning of the 20th inst. We have fought our way triumphantly every inch of the route but have had severe contests—nay, battles—with the guerillas: on the 10th at Paso Ovejas, (as before reported,) on the 12th August at the National Bridge, on the 15th August at Cerro Gordo, and on the 19th at Las Animas, only a mile and a half from this city.—Not a wagon has fallen into the hands of the enemy. We have been opposed by at least 1200 or 1500 guerrillas on these occasions—perhaps less at the last, for they were badly whipped at Cerro Gordo, where their loss was so large that they could not organize. Father Jarauta commanded them. Our loss is great. During the entire march—7 officers wounded; 12 of rank and file killed; 5 mortally wounded; 66 wounded. Of this number, 4 killed and 4 wounded were at places elsewhere than the four actions named above. I regret to say, that at the National Bridge Mr. George D. Twiggs, (expecting a commission and to be A. D. C. to Gen. T.) was killed while gallantly serving in my staff; Capt. J. H. Caldwell, of voltigeurs, and Capt. A. C. Cummings, 11th infantry, were wounded on the 10th, (as before reported,) but are doing well now. At National Bridge, Lieut. James A. Winder, of voltigeurs, and Lieut. George N. Adams, of marine corps, were dangerously wounded; also, on the same day, Capt. W. J. Clark, 12th infantry, in the thigh; 2d Lieut. Charles M. Crenror, 12th infantry, not severely, in the leg. At Las Animas, on the 19th, Major F. T. Lally, commanding officer, was wounded in the neck, not severely; but has, for a few days, been disabled from command. A large number of sick have accumulated, besides our wounded; and we shall be compelled to remain here many days to recruit. I cannot too much praise the gallantry of the officers—the men, raw and uninstructed, have gradually acquired confidence. Col. Wynkoop arrived from Perote on the 24th, having heard we were in danger at Cerro Gordo. We waited three days for your reinforcement, and, hearing of it at Plan del Rio, sent back a body of dragoons to National Bridge, who, finding it in possession of the enemy, we concluded that it was repulsed. I am pained at the rumor we heard of the loss of some of its wagons. Dr. Cooper and 13 dragoons reached us. I cannot too earnestly recommend that you assume the authority to order the reoccupation of this city. Even if Gen. Scott was not before the city of Mexico, and beyond the reach of reinforcements, you perceive that trains are constantly endangered by guerrillas, and I am satisfied that this city has been their headquarters, and that their supplies have been forwarded from here. Their spirits have been raised by absence of the troops. I am certain that Gen. Scott, on the spot, would order its reoccupation. Col. Wynkoop concurs in its importance.

Very truly yours,

F. T. LALLY.
Major 9th infantry, commanding.

[We understand that Major Lally's suggestion has been anticipated, and that orders were issued on the 12th of August, from the office of the Adjutant General, directing the reoccupation of Jalapa. We presume that before this time a military post has been established in that city. We cannot doubt that Major Lally's force, joined with Colonel Wynkoop's and General Lane's force, at least 2,000, has advanced to form a junction with General Scott.—*Union.*

Capt. Phil. Kearney, who lost an arm at Churubusco, is a nephew of Gen. Kearney, and a native of New-York. His private income is $30,000 per annum; and like Gen. Taylor he follows the wars for the love of the thing.—*N. Y. Globe.*

There are few officers in the army more highly esteemed than the gallant Captain whom the fate of war has thus curtailed.—He was some years since one of a Commission to visit Europe, to report upon the Cavalry tactics of the several governments of the old world. In the prosecution of this duty, a portion of the commission visited Algiers, where they were hospitably entertained by the French officers, among whom was one of the sons of Louis Philippe. Soon after the return of the commission to France, a number of the French officers who had thus entertained them, visited Paris, and as an expression of their appreciation of the generous treatment which Capt K. and his associates had met with, he resolved to profier them a banquet. The invitation was promptly accepted. The Captain felt himself the representative of the American army, and determined that the feast should be worthy the American name. He accordingly ordered a full set of silver plate prepared for the occasion, upon which his initials as an officer of the army, were engraved, and when his guests arrived, they were astonished at the magic-like magnificence of the scene which presented itself. It was the most costly banquet ever spread by an American (with a single exception) in Paris; and well it might be, for it cost the Captain over $50,000. He is, in his whole deportment, quite unostentatious; but he "let out a link" upon this occasion, not to gain eclat for himself, but in honor of the American name. The motive was appreciated by his fellow officers, and secured their grateful thanks.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

LATE FROM RIO JANEIRO.—The Philadelphia Ledger has been furnished with the following extract of a letter, just received from Rio de Janeiro, dated 22th of August. Of the arrival of the United States ship of the line Ohio, Capt. Stringham, after a passage of *forty-one days*, the letter says:

Mr. Tod, the American Minister, and family, are well, but had not, up to the above date landed, and it was thought he would not be presented at court *until* he received further instructions from our Government. He will, in the meantime, take a house and remain a private citizen, until his instructions arrive. Mr. Walsh, the present Secretary of Legation to the embassy of Mr. Wise, will remain as Charge d' Affairs.

Mr. Wise will be ready to sail for the U States about the 1st of September. The Brazilians are doing all kinds of things to bring themselves into trouble.

Lord Howden, the British Minister, has arrived from the Plate river, having previous to his leaving, raised the blockade so far as the English fleet were concerned. Count Warleskie, the French Minister, left here yesterday for France, to lay before his King the whole subject of the intervention, and the cause of its failure. It is stated that he agreed with Lord Howden as to the propriety of raising the blockade, but did not like to assume the responsibility of placing so many of his countrymen in the power of the army of General Oribe. The French subjects in Montevideo, thus exposed, amount to about *eight thousand!*

The United States ship Columbia, Captain Ritchie, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Rousseau, was at Rio. All well.

Important news from Mexico.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—8 P. M.

The Baltimore Patriot, of yesterday, has the following telegraphic despatch:

RICHMOND, Oct. 12—8 A. M.

The southern mail, regularly due, has arrived, bringing New Orleans dates and papers to the 5th inst. The N. O. La Patria, has received further accounts from Mexico, which differ from those published yesterday. The information of La Patria is mostly obtained from Mexican sources. It would appear that the American troops, after taking the city of Mexico, had numerous severe conflicts with the almost innumerable swarm of lepéros, who inhabited and surrounded the capital—that the former finally became so annoying and destructive that they obtained advantage of the American troops, who were, at length, under the necessity of retiring from the city. It is further stated, that Santa Anna had left Guadaloupe and returned to the capital, at the head of 10,000 regular troops, and that fighting had been reaumed, and was going on desperately at the lost accounts.

The rumor of Santa Anna's resignation is confirmed; but the Mexican people would not receive it, and again placed him at the head of the army.

Gen. Rhea is said to have got full possession of Puebla, but the Americans were pouring in a deadly fire upon his troops from the surrounding heights commanding the town.

Maj. Capres came in the steamer Alabama; and is fully of the opinion that Gen. Worth still lives. He has no doubt of his having been wounded; but thinks the story of the bomb bursting and killing so many, and among them Gen. Wool, in a Mexican fabrication.

Gen's. Pillow and Smith are supposed to have been killed.

The English accounts, by the Alabama, state the American loss is 470 rank and file killed, and 27 officers killed, and 45 wounded—total number of Americans wounded about 1,000: the killed and wounded of Mexicans near 2,000 besides many prisoners.

No news from Scott's army; his despatches supposed intercepted, and communication between Mexico and Puebla cut off. Great anxiety to hear from him is expressed.

LATEST FROM PUEBLA.—The Delaware Gazette of Tuesday has the following postscript, which contains the latest authentic information from Puebla—

We have just seen a letter from Mr. Jefferson Nones, of this city, dated Puebla, September 12.

He says that at that date, they understood in Puebla that Scott was still fighting at Mexico, and that the slaughter, was immense.

Mr. Nones was severely, at first supposed mortally wounded by a lance, which passed through his chest, in an attack upon a party of guerillas, who had stolen some 750 mules from the Americans. Mr. Nones, with twenty-nine men, volunteered to pursue the robbers, and were surrounded and cut to pieces, but four or five escaping. Mr. N. was left for dead.

Mr. Nones saw lieutenants Hodges and Evans as they passed through Puebla. They were well.

The guerrillas were then in great force within sight of Puebla and an attack was daily expected.

Mr. Nones is the son of Capt. H. B. Nones, of the Revenue cutter Forward, and is only an amateur soldier, having volunteered on the occasion to aid in the pursuit of the robbers.

MONTEREY, Aug. 26, 1847.

There is very little news of a general nature stirring here. The order on this line of operations is to remain *statu quo*. Things may be summed up thus: General Wool remains at Buena Vista with the Mississippi rifles, the North Carolina regiment, and the "first families." The tenth regiment, Col. Tibbatts, will garrison Monterey. Several detachments will be placed at the posts below. Gen. Taylor returns home in November.

Several men have been killed here lately, but nothing else could be expected, as the Americans walk through the out-of-the-way places of the town, at all times of the night, unarmed and perfectly reckless of exposure. However, if blood can appease their manes, their ghosts will never stalk the earth, for they are always amply provided with Mexican comrades.

Some fiend in human shape last night made a terrible illustration of a "little more grape, Capt Bragg," for he placed under the bed of the gallant soldier an eight-inch bomb shell, with a train leading off, by which it was ignited. The explosion was terrific, but fortunately the captain received no injury. Two of the missiles went through his bed without touching him. His escape is looked upon as miraculous, the contents of the shell having been scattered around for a hundred yards.—No cause is assigned for this attempt upon Capt. Bragg's life, except that some of his men think he is too severe in his discipline. This is the second attempt upon his life.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—Among the first Americans who entered Vera Cruz on the cessation of hostilities, was the owner of a small schooner from "down east," then anchored off the harbor. He might be seen making his way with breathless haste to one of the best hotels in the city, upon entering which he vociferated for the "landlord!" That important personage obeyed the call on the instant, but in evident trepidation, as a matter of course; when the Yankee, in a sharp accent, which conveyed the idea to the uninitiated Mexican that his safety was in implicit acquiesence, thus accosted him: "I want this establishment, house, lot, furniture and every thing as it stands. What 'll ye take for it?" The Mexican, happy to be permitted the privilege of naming a price at all for property which he supposed to be at the mercy of the enemy, named so much as he judged he wanted to put a respectable distance between him and "los Yankees." "It's a bargain!" shouted the down-easter, as he commenced shelling out the money. "And now my friend, (he added) what is the least possible time it will take you to clear out?" He was told that half an hour would suffice. And in half an hour, accordingly, our friend, the Yankee, was mixing juleps and otherwise ministering to the comfort and accommodation of his countrymen in particular and the public in general.—*Norfolk Herald.*

"NO MORE TERRITORY."—The Union newspaper in commenting upon this new party cry of the whigs, says—

"Such have been the views of all our distinguished men. The 'Boston Courier' informs us that if Mr. Webster had continued Secretary of State, he would have attempted to obtain the port of San Francisco. He had laid his train for the purpose. A friend informs us, that among the papers of General Hamilton, which were offered to Congress, was "a memoir on that subject, prepared by A. Hamilton for Gen. Washington." It embraced large and long views (as has been represented to us) and reached to the acquisition of all the Spanish territory on this continent. In reading the published correspondence, &c. of Mr. Jefferson, there is an oblique hint at some such purpose by Gen. Washington, when he withdraws from the Spanish negotiation (under the care of Carmichael and Short) a proposition to guaranty the Spanish domain on this continent: and coupling that, with a short note in the *Ana's* (vol. 4th) of corresponding time, we are more strongly impressed that this acquisition has employed the thoughtful patriotism of Gen. Washington even at that early day. To these references we might add the Richmond Enquirer of 1829. When the controversy made its way into the prints, between John Quincy Adams and the Boston federalists, Gen. Hamilton's opinions made a part of that controversy, and his predilections for the acquisition of Southern domain are very plainly shadowed forth."

THE OREGON EXPEDITION.—The brig Henry, which left Newburyport on the 23d of February, 1846, for Oregon, arrived at its destination, Oregon city, in March last. A letter from a passenger on board the brig, dated March 17th, which we have had the pleasure of reading, says that the brig arrived in safety, the passengers and crew all well.—There are in the city two churches, two hotels, two flour mills, two saw mills, and a *printing office, from which is issued a paper* every fortnight. The city is rapidly increasing, and buildings are continually going up. Goods find a ready market and a fair profit.

The writer says it is a good place for emigrants, but the land route is better than the voyage by water. The brig had 231 days passage to the Sandwich Islands. She lay there for three months to refit. Most of her passengers remained there. From the islands seventeen days sailing brought her to Columbia bar. Here she met with a gale which lasted eight days, and by which she was driven to Vancouver's Island, then put into Near Bay, in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, where she lay one week, and from thence proceeded about sixty miles to Fort Victoria, one of the Hudson Bay Company stations, for provisions and water. The brig remained there a few days, and recommencing her voyage, entered the mouth of the Columbia river early in March—in safety.—*Boston Traveller.*

GEN. TAYOR ON THE WILMOT PROVISO.—The New York Tribune denies the statement that Gen. Taylor is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and says that it has in its possession conclusive evidence of his hostility to any further extension of the slave power. The same statement has been made in some other quarters; and we believe our able cotemporary of the Bee, published in this journal an article expressing his desire that the implied assent of Gen. Taylor in the views of the Cincinnati Signal, in its editorial relating to the celebrated letter, should be more fully explained. We understand that there is a letter from Gen. Taylor in this city, which puts forever at rest all doubt on this subject, and shows that on this question he is true to Southern rights and principles; in other words, that he is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso. We state this, of course, from hearsay, not having seen the letter ourselves, but having heard of its contents from good authority.—*N. O. Delta.*

If the war in Mexico had been disastrous; if our army—ill fed, ill-clothed—without proper supplies, arms or ammunition—without order or discipline—poorly equipped and officered—had been beaten shamefully by the Mexicans, then shame would have fallen on *the administration of the government*, and it would be justly obnoxious to public censure. But when everything that has been done, has been well done—successfully done—triumphantly done—why should it not inure to the honor, the popularity, and reputation of that administration? The President and his cabinet proposed and favored a repeal of the tariff of 1842. Denunciation loudly followed, and an empty treasury was depicted. Had this result followed, the President would have been censured for his relinquishing a sound and healthy system; but the tariff of 1846 has produced more revenue, and afforded a better protection to industry. Is he not entitled to the benefit of his successful project? From the moment that James K. Polk accepted the office he now holds, he has been unremitting in his efforts to discharge its duties conscientiously and prosperously for the country. His cabinet is a decidedly able one—his appointments, as far as human foresight could go, have been generally good—his labor has been incessant—his honesty unimpeachable.—*N. Y. Times.*

RELEASE OF THE ENCARNACION PRISONERS.—At length we have the pleasure of announcing the release of our brave countrymen who were taken prisoners at Encarnacion and other places by the Mexicans. It will be recollected that Col. De Russy, with his command, was despatched from Tampico, some months since, to effect the release of the American prisoners. Yesterday the U. S. steamer McKim arrived in the river from Vera Cruz, having on board a number of these men. The McKim will probably reach the city to-day.—About thirty-five of the released prisoners (teamsters) remained at Tampico, in the employ of the U. S. quartermaster at that place. —*N. O. Pic. Sept.* 28.

The only two democratic papers on our exchange list which have condemned Mr. Buchanan's anti-proviso letter, are the New York Evening Post and Chicago Democrat. This augurs well for the future harmony of our party. The Chicago Democrat says the subject must be agitated at the next session of Congress, and is quite fanatical in the matter. Any agitation of that question next winter may inshre the defeat of the democracy in next year's elections; and it becomes the party to act accordingly." We have no fear that a few papers can raise a war on the compromise of the constitution.—*St. Louis Union.*

☞RILEY, who is represented by the accounts from Mexico to have been hung, with his associate deserters, nearly seventy in number, under the sentence of a Court Martial, with the approval of Gen. SCOTT, is said to have been known to many persons in the city of New York. He was a recruiting sergeant for some time, and had charge of a rendezvous there. RILEY was a man of very large frame, more than six feet high. He was formerly a sergeant in the 66th regiment of the British army, stationed in Canada, from which he deserted, and went to New York. Shortly after he joined the United States army, and being well skilled in his profession, was sent to West Point, where he acted as drill sergeant for some time. He was with Gen. TAYLOR at Corpus Christi, and if we remember correctly, deserted shortly after the battle of Palo Alto. —*Buffalo Express.*

LATER FROM SANTA FE.—We learn from Fort Leavenworth that Gen. Price, Dr. De Camp, U. S. A., and others, in advance of the volunteers whose term of service in New Mexico had expired, arrived at that post on the 17th, from Santa Fe on the 11th of August. When they took their departure, all was quiet in New-Mexico, which was then held by three companies of U. S. dragoons and three companies of volunteers, who had re-enlisted under Major Walker.

HYMENIAL.—Cincinnati is a great place for all kinds of business. The Commercial says that there were four hundred and eleven marriage licenses issued from the office of the county clerk during the quarter ending on the first of September. The fees amounted to $205 50, and we may safely put down the average amount paid for tying the knots at $2 per couple, which makes $822 more.—Whole amount, $1,026 50. The Commercial has not learned the number of divorces during the same period—"an item necessary to a fair statement of Hymen's account."—Cincinnati is a great place, any how.

THRILLINGLY THRILLING.—Last week, while one of the workmen was engaged in cleaning the ball on the State House steeple, the scaffolding on which he stood gave way. The crowd on Chesnut street, who were watching the whole operation, were speechless with horror. Down—down he came—but just midway, with great presence of mind, he pulled out his case knife and stuck it in one of the pillars of the belfry with sufficient force to sustain himself by it, until he was rescued from his perilous situation. [Rather tough.]

P. S.—Barnum, of New York, has written for the case knife.—*Phil. City Item Saturday.*

MURDER WILL OUT.—A man named Caleb Roberson has been arrested at Memphis, Tennessee, and brought to Cincinnati, for being concerned in a double murder and arson at Xenia, Ohio, two years ago. He is said to have confessed to a former fellow prisoner.

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, October 16, 1847.

☞THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞If any one of our readers think they can write and select, so as to make an entertaining paper, immediately after an exciting election, we wish they would try. We can't, that's certain, and we ain't agoing to try, neither.

☞The speech of the Hon. Daniel Webster was given to the readers of the Gazette on Thursday. We may have something to say about it in our next—this week we have not time.

A Misrepresentation.

The Gazette grossly misrepresents Judge Thompson when it asserts that he called the whigs "Tories" in his speech on Monday evening. He made use of no such word during his remarks to our certain knowledge. We were Secretary of the meeting, and were within three feet of him during all the time he was on the floor, and are confident of what we assert. We therefore pronounce it a falsehood! We should not have thought it worth while to make the above emphatic denial of the slander, did we not think our neighbor put it forth intentionally. The object we well know, but it will not have the desired effect.

Fixing their Mouth for a Defeat

The Gazette of Thursday, evidently put hors de combat by the smallness of their majority in this county, was filled with articles preparing the minds of its readers for a defeat in the State. It talks learnedly and eloquently about "Gen. Apathy" and "Gen. Storm," and thinks they have kept their soldiers in their tents. It wont do, gentlemen—such nonsense wont take—your treasonable course in regard to the war had more to do with the leanness of your vote in this county than either of the "Generals" named!

☞The Gazette feels very bad—it does indeed—because Judge Thompson told some plain truths about the whigs in his speech on Monday evening. Our neighbor ought to bear his and his party's flaying on that occasion with more fortitude—especially when fretting will do no good.

Gen. Worth.

Every thing in regard to this brave officer is now eagerly sought after. A letter in the Mobile Herald, states that Gen. Worth was wounded in one of his legs, by a spent ball.—The limb was considerably shattered, but it was not considered dangerous. The story of the General's death is now nowhere credited.

☞Our merchants are evidently "dragging out" most magnificently this fall. Goods are so beautiful cheap, that ladies cannot avoid new dresses, and if our merchants don't know how to get the "right thing," and show them the "right way," no merchants in the west do know. By the above we of course mean those who advertise—the others don't know the "right way" or much of any thing else.

Oh! Oh! Oh!

The Gazette in speaking of the recent election in Maryland, breaks forth in the following doleful strain:

"The Maryland election is, in one sense, a Whig victory; but, taking it all in all, it presents nothing very gratifying or encouraging. John P. Kennedy's defeat, though not altogether unexpected, is deeply mortifying."

Devil, bring us an onion!

The Case of Pollock.

We perceive that the jury in the case of Pollock, who shot at Mr. Jewett, one of the publishers of the Commercial, found a verdict of guilty of intent to maim, and sentenced him to the State Prison at Auburn, for five years. This punishment is as richly deserved as any that has been meeted out to a law-breaker in an age. A few years confinement will cool his hot blood.

Another Assault with intent to Kill in Buffalo.

The Buffalo Republic of Monday gives an account of another assault with intent to kill, in that city. It says, on Saturday last, about 4 o'clock, a young man named Sword, entered the store of Messrs Knapp & Gillet, 18 Lloyd street, and commenced some conversation with reference to a difficulty which had occurred the same forenoon between them, and which Mr. Knapp supposed had been amicably settled. Some conversation passed between them, and Mr. Knapp ordered the young man to leave the store, whereupon, he drew a pistol from each pocket and attempted to discharge them, but Mr. Knapp seized him by the arms and held him until the pistols were wrenched from him, and he was secured.—Great place is Buffalo.

☞"No more territory—no Mexican territory!" is now the cry of the Federal whigs, who seem to be afflicted with the insanity that precedes destruction. It is but a few days since the following paragraph appeared in the Boston Courier:

"Had Mr. Webster continued in the office of Secretary of State a few months longer, he would in all probability have secured to us the harbor and port of San Francisco, for *we know* that such an acquisition, by negotiation or purchase, had been, more than once, a subject of conversation between him and a Mexican gentleman of high character and great influence."

The Cat out of the Bag.

The N. Y. Express, one of the leading whig presses in that State, in speaking of the Wilmot proviso in connection with the nomination of Henry Clay, makes use of the following emphatic language:

"If the issue is made, Henry Clay cannot be the whig candidate for the Presidency.—His State, Kentucky, votes to a man against the Wilmot Proviso—and if he consents to run, he will not run counter to the united voice of his friends and neighbors. General Taylor, a slaveholder, is in the same position."

What say the Wilmot proviso whigs of this county, to the above? They have put in nomination the said Henry Clay as their candidate, and have made the proviso an issue before the country.

☞Last week the Gazette said Geo. M. Dallas' visit to Pittsburgh would add five hundred to the whig majority in Allegheny county. The returns show, however, that instead of his visit having added that to Irvin's majority, it caused them a loss of 675 since last fall, and over 800 since '44. "We hope he'll go out again before election," eh!

Erie County Official.

THE "AID AND COMFORTERS" REBUKED IN OLD ERIE!!

Below we give the vote of this county. It will be seen that the whig majority for Governor in 1844 of 1294 is cut down to 858, a falling off of 436! If the Democracy of Erie county hav'nt done well, nobly, we should like to know who has. With every thing to contend against, without the least organization, they have, as it were, spontaneously arisen in their might and hurled a rebuke in the teeth of Federal whigery which will not soon be forgotten. We are proud of them. Neither bribery, corruption nor intimidation can effect them, but true to their principles, rain or shine, they are found at the polls! It is in vain for Federal whigery to plead the excuse that it was a stormy day and that their men would not come out—*ours came out*, as we told the federalists they would—and why could not theirs! For a week before the election, the emissaries of whigery were riding the county, and urging the faithful to go to the polls—for months their *secret circular* had been poured into the country by bushels—and yet a little rain prevented them from going to the election! We don't believe any such story—its all gammon—sheer humbug! Last year, the rain and storm was worse by far, and yet their majority *was larger!* No, no, Messrs. Federal leaders, court-house-office-holders-and-treasury-pap-suckers, your "moral treason" in regard to the war, is the "storm" which has kept your voters at home. They were not prepared to sanction by their votes the language of Webster, Corwin, Greeley, & Co.—they were not prepared to aid in giving an expression against the further prosecution of the war, and they stayed at home! The rain was a good excuse—a God send—and they availed themselves of it. Hurrah! then for the indomitable democracy of Erie county—they have contended for years against an unscrupulous and overbearing majority, fully believing in the truth and final triumph of their principles—they have adopted the motto that "while there is life there is hope," and now that for once a portion of the whigs have stopped to reason, they may justly and hopefully look forward for the dawning of a better and brighter day.

Districts.	Gov. Irvin.	Gov. Shunk.	C. Com. Patton.	C. Com. Longstreth.
Erie—West Ward,	165	96	169	91
" East "	145	100	146	101
Millcreek,	280	151	285	139
Fairview,	170	36	171	34
Girard tp.	168	92	166	88
Girard bor	33	20	36	20
Springfield,	184	75	182	74
Elk Creek,	75	103	74	101
Conneaut,	161	75	161	75
Washington,	135	56	130	57
Edenboro,	31	14	30	13
M'Kean,	138	71	139	71
Franklin,	44	8	44	9
Waterford tp.	122	52	123	51
Waterford bor.	46	35	45	35
LeBeuff,	40	80	41	79
Concord,	24	42	23	41
Wayne,	28	44	27	43
Amity,	36	70	36	70
Venango,	90	38	88	37
Wattsburg,	19	15	19	16
Greenfield,	57	24	57	24
North East tp.	86	141	88	139
North East bor.	39	37	33	37
Harborcreek,	123	99	121	97
Greene,	89	99	87	97
Union,	58	54	58	53
	2586	1728	2582	1692

There being no opposition to the whig county ticket, we have not thought it worth while to give the vote by townships. Assembly, Ball received 2515, and Sanborn 2178. For Commissioner, Hills received 2359; For Auditor, Wood 2121; For Director of the Poor, Sterrett, 2121.

What Does He Think of It?

The editor of the Gazette not long since referred to Col. McClung, a candidate for Congress in Mississippi, and who was so dangerously wounded at Monterey, as one of those of his party who the Democrats called "Mexican whigs." From the following we should think he was indeed and in truth a "*Mexican whig*," for he goes for the *largest part of it*.

THE CLOVEN FOOT AT THE SOUTH.—Col. McClung, whig candidate for Congress in the second district of Mississippi, in the course of the canvass has repeatedly and distinctly avowed himself in favor of the most extensive acquisitions from Mexico. He is not only in favor of retaining the California, but advocates the acquisition of every foot of territory north of the 30th parallel, from the Rio Grande to the Pacific; *and urges this as the only means by which the south can maintain her proper equilibrium in the Union.*—*Buff. Republic.*

And Still Another.

Gen. Taylor has written another letter, in which he reiterates his previously expressed determination not to be a party candidate for the Presidency, but says in conclusion that he has a high and just estimate of "both the head and the heart" of "Messrs. Clay, Webster, Adams, *McDuffie and Calhoun.*" He says he has *"never yet exercised the privilege of voting; but had he been called upon at the last Presidential election to do so, he should most certainly have cast his vote for Mr. Clay."*

☞The Brig Francis Mills, Capt. Evans, bound from Cleveland to Buffalo, loaded with flour, wheat, &c., went ashore on the back of the Peninsula, opposite this place, in the storm on Tuesday night last. The crew were all saved, but the cargo and vessel will probably be a total loss.

Pass them along.

The Dansville, N. Y. Chronicle shows up a company of strolling theatrical players under the direction of Powell & Bushnell, who have been performing in that village for two or three weeks and finally "sloped" without footing their bills.

The Sentiments of the Whigs.

The following is from the New York Tribune. Comment upon it is unnecessary—it explains itself:

"And *can* it be that a *Whig* House of Representatives will vote new supplies of men and money to be consumed in prosecuting the subjugation of America? Should it do this great wrong, *we shall bitterly feel that the election of a Whig House* has on this point been a vain and *empty triumph*. But we will hope that this *cannot* be."

☞An imperial ukase has been promulgated in Russia, which commands all civil functionaries who possess a fortune to state exactly in their returns by what means they have acquired it. What if the same law were applied to officeholders in the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA REDEEMED!

Victory! Victory!!

The Keystone has Spoken!—Listen!

We have the gratification of announcing to our readers that Pennsylvania—the glorious old Keystone—is redeemed! The "aiders and comforters" of Mexico, the "panic" and "ruin" preachers are routed horse, foot and dragoons, and honest old FRANK SHUNK is elected Governor by over 10,000 majority. The federalists made the tariff of '46 a party issue—they brought out a manufacturer, who helped to saddle the bill of '42 upon the country, and trusted by the all potent cry of "protection" to place him in the gubenatorial chair! They passed over Cooper, who intellectually, was their strongest man, and selected Irvin, whose only qualification was in his being a *manufacturer!* trusting that by such means they would secure the votes of all those who were engaged in the same business.—They reckoned without their hosts, however, and have met an inglorious and decisive defeat. They placed themselves in opposition to the war—abused the administration, gave "aid and comfort" to the enemy, and have met a rebuke as withering as it is decisive! The motto of Pennsylvania is now as it always has been, "Our Country, may she always be right—but right or wrong, our country!"

The following are the counties heard from up to the hour of going to press: It will be seen that Shunk has gained several thousand over his vote in 1844 when he was elected by 4397. If he has gained in the same ratio throughout the State he is elected by from 10 to 20,000!

	1847.		1844.	
	Irvin.	Shunk.	Markle.	Shunk.
Allegheny,	1334		2442	
Berks,		4620		4476
Lancaster,	3800		3981	
Phila. Co.		5000	1938	
" City,	2500		4017	
Crawford,		500		510
Venango,		450		447
Mercer,	12		21	
Cumberland,		300		37
Dauphin,	1000		861	
Montgomery		1400		1051
Chester	400		764	
Delaware	250		576	
Franklin	500		586	
Lebanon	600		430	
Erie,	858		1294	
Beaver,	270		647	
Schuylkill,		700		827
Westmoreland,		2200		2026
Washington,		230		57
Bedford,		250	61	
Perry,		1100		885
York,		920		887
Columbia		1400		1606
Northumberland		700		896

ADVICE TO PHYSICIANS.—It is well known to the experienced physician how difficult it is to effect anything like a radical cure in diseases of the genito-urinary organs; in many instances he fails to afford even temporary relief. He is moreover, well aware, how tedious and embarrassing under the best advised treatment, most cases of Gleet and Stricture became; and the patient, disappointed on the long expected cure, is tempted to desert his physician and seek another, in the shape of Merchant's Buchu, Uva Ursi and Cubebs, in the use of which, the physician, if he be wise, would anticipate his patient. *See advertisement.*

MARRIED—On the 10th inst., by G. J. Ball, esq., Mr. WILLARD C. BRAILEY and Miss LOUISA A. COWGILL, all of Erie.

On Thursday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Flint, Mr. Robert Middleton and Miss Mary Jane Bennett, all of this city.

On the 30th ult., by Isaac Webster, Esq., Mr Samuel Breed, of Wayne township and Miss Mary Bloomfield, of Bloomfield township, Crawford county.

On the 29th ult. by I. M. White, Esq., Mr Hiram Fuller and Miss Sophrona Sturdevant.

On the 7th inst. by the same, Mr. Stephen Roberts and Miss Lavina Osburn.

On the 10th inst. by the same, Mr. John Sherwood and Mrs. Mary Black.

On the same day by the same, Mr. Rufus Pratt and Miss Susan Trout.

DIED—On the 9th inst., Mr. Alexander Hamilton, of Washington township, aged about 73 years.

On the 11th inst., in North East, of consumption, Mr. Anthony S., son of John Brawley, Esq. in the 21st year of his age.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of J. Bartlett, in Edinboro' of typhus fever, Miss Catharine Lavatto, of Erie, in the 20th year of her age.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

TEACHERS desirous of being engaged in the District Schools of the Borough will make application to R. O. Hulbert Esq on or before the 18th inst. By order of the Board.

Oct. 6, 1847. J. C. REID, Sec.

A Card to the Ladies.

MRS. WARD begs leave to inform the Ladies of this city and vicinity, that she has just received from Philadelphia an Elegant Assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Caps, Silks, Plush Velvets and Ribbons, together with a choice selection of French and American Artificial Flowers; all of which she will be happy to show her friends and customers.

☞ Residence on Sixth street, a few doors east of Goodwin & Truesdall's store.

Erie, Oct. 16, 1847. 22

FOR THE ERIE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me through the medium of your valuable paper, to inform the citizens of this city and vicinity, that I am receiving a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, which I am selling at Great Bargains, in order to pay transportation, the balance will be applied to charitable purposes For further particulars apply at No. 2 American Block State street. M. MAYER.

Erie, Oct. 16, 1847.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the improved farm on which he now resides, about two miles south of Waterford, on the Turnpike leading from Erie to Pittsburgh, containing 100 acres of land, 60 under improvement, and the balance well timbered with white oak, chestnut, &c. For acres bottom, the balance upland. On the premises is a good frame dwelling, log barn, a good orchard of apple and cherry trees, and a never failing spring of water. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, or of C. C. Jones, Erie.

JAMES BIGGERS.

Waterford, Oct 15, 1847. 3w22

TEAS, FRESH TEAS!

PEKIN Company! outcome! We can show and sell as fine fresh Tea and at as low prices as any one who claims any connection with the Pekin Company

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Oct. 16 22

REVOLVING WAFFLE IRONS.—This valuable article is offered for sale at the low price of one dollar, by

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Oct. 16 22

New Goods at No. 7, State Street.

WE are now opening a great variety of DRY GOODS, suited to the season, which will be sold as *cheap* as the *cheapest* Amongst them are Broad Cloths and Cassimeres of various hues and qualities; Alpacas; Plaid and Plain Cobiracs, Bullianes, Merinos, Bombazines, Raw Silk and Grand Britania, Linens, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs from 12 1-2 to 75 cents; Prints from 4 to 6 cents; De Lanes from 18 3-4 cents upwards; Ginghams in great variety, Thibet, Cashmere, Rocha, de Lane, Stradilla and other fashionable Shawls, and other Goods in too great variety to advertise. The curious are invited to examine them and purchase if they are satisfied with goods and prices.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Oct. 16, 1847. 22

CLEAR THE WAY FOR THE NEW STORE!

Latest arrival of New Goods per the recent Steamers from France and England!

ALLYN & COIT

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Erie that they are receiving constant additions to their Fall and Winter Stock, and among others offer the following rich Goods at extremely low prices:—Rich Oregon and California Plaids only 3s. per yard, worth 4s.; rich dark Ginghams only 2s. per yard, worth 3s.; rich dark Gingham only 20 cts. worth 30 cts.; rich dark Ginghams only 1s. per yard, worth 2s.; rich dark Cassimeres, latest styles 12 1-2 and 15 cts. per yard; every style of rich Shawls from 25 cents to $18 00; a few pieces new rose Raw Silk Plaids for 6s. 6d. per yard, a good assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, fancy articles and small nick nacks, too numerous to mention. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing, as it is well worthy your attention. ALLYN & COIT.

Erie, Oct. 16, 1847. 22

GENTS CALL AT THE NEW STORE.

ON hand at ALLYN & COIT'S New Store, one of the best stock of Cloths to be found in this city among them are the nicest French and German Black Doeskin and Fancy Cassimeres and Broid Cloths, Beaver and Pilot Coatings, Tweeds, Cassimeres and Satinets. Also just received Merino Under Shirts and Drawers, Guernsey Frocks, Blk Satin Cravats, &c, every variety of Tailor's Trimmings! Just received blue black Velvets, Satins and Surges. For these and other goods please call at

ALLYN & COIT'S,

Oct. 16, 1847. Cheapside.

THE NIMBLE SIXPENCE is better than the SLOW SHILLING.' This is the motto of the New Store, "as will be proved to all that call and see" at ALLYN & COIT'S.'

Oct. 16, 1847. 22

OREGON PLAIDS.—A few pieces of the above rich article on hand, and selling *cheap* at the new store. ALLYN & COIT.

Oct. 16. 22

JUST received a the New Store several nice Cashmere Shawls, going at very low prices.

Oct. 16. ALLYN & COIT.

NEW Goods of every description receiving daily, at ALLYN & COIT'S

Oct. 16, New Store, Cheapside.

RED White and Yellow Flannels, all qualities, Bleached and Worsted Sheetings and Shirtings, Diapers, Towellings, just received; also; Cloak Plaids, Merinos and Thibets at the new store of ALLYN & COIT.

Oct. 16 22

The Question Settled!

WHILE various speculations have for some time absorbed the public mind in relation to the cause of so much dark weather, it has recently been discovered that it is the effect of such immense piles of Goods (*on paper*) as have been heralded forth by all the public newspapers of the place, since the return of a few of our merchants from New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Believing this to be the case, and knowing that the notice of our Stock would most likely produce total darkness, we have until now, deferred any notice of it, and in doing so we would ask the good citizens of Erie and Vicinity to bear with us, if another digest of the Sun's disc be intruded upon by our piles of New Goods, and console themselves while carrying off the precious parcels, that as the pile grows less the darkness gradually recedes!

Come on then, and avail yourselves of the opportunity thus offered of enriching you and restoring light to the community.

BROWN'S M'CARTER.

Erie, October 9, 1847. 21

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy

IS a safe, speedy and effectual cure for *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup* and *Whooping Cough.*

This medicine has been used by hundreds of people with unfailing success in curing the above diseases, with all those painful and annoying pulmonary symptoms produced by cold. In Asthma and Bronchitas it has *proven* to be highly useful, and its timely use a certain remedy. In all affections of the throat and lungs it is an invaluable medicine. Many cases of obstinate coughs and hoarseness have been perfectly cured in 48 hours, and in several instances troublesome and dangerous coughs of from five to ten years standing have been completely cured in two weeks.—In Croup and Whooping Cough its use has been equally successful when used more freely. This Remedy is a certain preventive of *Consumption* and several others of the most fatal diseases in northern climates.

THIS MEDICINE CAN BE OBTAINED IN ERIE ONLY of P. HALL, *at his Drug Store, No 1, Hugh's' Buildings, corner of State and Seventh Streets,* and his agents throughout the county. AGENTS—A. Reynolds, 155 Main st, Buffalo; Boyd, Vincent & Co., Waterford; John A. Tracy, 2d, Fairview, Jas H. Campbell, Edinboro.

Price 37½ cents to $1 per Bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and BASE IMITATIONS. Every bottle has the words "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy" blown upon the glass, and his written signature on the wrapper and directions. None other are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious medicine, and truely worthy its recommendations.

John Galbraith, J. F. Tracy, Thomas Hughes, John W. Hays, Wilson King, Th. Moorhead, jr Jas. D. Dunlap, John Hughes, J. R. Cochran, Thomas M'Kee, Otis Lapham, Charles Cole, David Baldwin, M. Baldwin, F. J. Owen, John M. Warren.

Oct 9 1847. 21

New Fall and Winter Goods.

I AM now receiving from New York a great variety of rich and desirable goods for Fall and Winter trade. Among other desirables now opening are

Superior Thibet cloths, drab and black; French printed Cashmeres, beautiful patterns and very cheap.

100 pieces black, drab, mode, plain and striped Alpakeas, one third cheaper than ever before offered—some as low as 22 cents per yard.

Shawls, a great variety of new styles; Prints, Ginghams, Mode Lains, and other new styles of Dress Goods in any quantities, twenty-five per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

All of which my customers and the public are respectfully invited to examine.

C. M. TIBBALS

October 9, 1847. 21

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. & C. & R. P. HULBERT

ARE now receiving a large and elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been selected with great care. It is their determination to merit the reputation of presenting to purchasers the richest, most desirable styles and cheapest Goods of any establishment in the place. They would respectfully invite the public to call and examine their stock; among which may be found the most beautiful assortment of French and English

DRESS GOODS, ever brought to this market; comprising extra rich Mohair Lustres, Oregon and California Plaids; Silk Plaids; Plain and Satin striped Alpacas; Cashmeres; plain and reps. Mode Laines; Bombazines; French, English and Scotch Ginghams, &c., &c. Also a most superb lot of

SHAWLS—Brocha, Damask Silk, Embroidered Thibet, Turkon, Printed Cashmere, Mohair, Mode Laines, Woolen, Plaid and an almost endless variety of other styles. They will be sold astonishingly cheap.

CLOAKINGS.—A beautiful lot of Gala Plaids, Thibet Cloths and Alpacas; Also a great variety of Trimmings, comprising Mantilla, Cloak and Dress Fringes; Gimps, Silk and Mohair Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO—Table and Stand Covers, Fruit Napkins, White Damask, Doylies, Drapery Muslins, Window and Wall Paper; boys and mens Caps and Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c. Also—a splendid assortment of

FURS—Among which are common Coney Muffs, French do Fur lined, Genet do, Imitation Lustred Lynx, Real Lynx do., varying in price from 50 cts. each to $12.

Oct. 9, 1847. 21

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Francis J. Kirsher, dec'd, late of Erie; all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them legally authenticated for settlement. DAVID ZIMMERMAN, Adm'r.

Oct. 9, 1847. 6t21

NEW GOODS.

Fall of 1847.] BY [Fall of 1847.

Rail [illegible] Road!

S. JACKSON has now received his FALL and WINTER stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and shoes, crockery, iron and nails, &c. &c. of which the following comprise a part.

Broad Cloths, French, English and American, wool dyed blue, black, brown, gold and cadet mixed, Cassimeres, black, blue, plain, plaid and striped; Satinets, blue, black, cadet and steel mixed; canvass, padding, buckram, burlaps, crash, wiggins, brown and black holland, tow on diaper, linen and cotton table cloths, linen cambric, linen cambric handkerchiefs, furniture and cambric dimity, drab, white, black and slate selicia, black and colored cambric, brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, bed ticking, apron *check, red, white and green* woolen flannels, plaid linseys, crimson, scarlet green and drab moreens, silk and tabby velvet, black and colored, silk and worsted serge, satin vestings, italian cravats, black and colors, choppers, bandana, barcelona, pongee and spitalfield handkerchiefs silk, cashmere, worsted and cotton hosiery, all colors & gloves of all kinds, mitts, worsted, silk, picnic and cotton dress handkerchiefs, ladies cravats, lace veils, barragos, a ripe and plaid carleton and swiss ginghams and chambrays, swiss, plain, do ted, plaid, striped, figured, book muslins, silk braids, hat and cap ribbons, Italian and French crape, sewing silk, purse twist, skein, knitting and tidy cotton, suspenders, bindings, quality, tapes, bobbing and cord, laces, combs; but ons, needles, hooks and eyes, paste board and a general assortment of boots and shoes, hardware, crockery, iron, nails, &c., all of the above will be sold as cheap as any new or Jew store in this city.

It will be observed that I am the oldest merchant in the place except one, and I now say that I will not be undersold by any, young or old, for ready pay. Call and see that the above are facts, at my old stand on cheapside, where things for sale cant be beat.

Erie, Sept. 25, 1847.

THIBET CLOTH—Black, Drab and Brown, cheap for ready pay at the store of

Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

ALAPACA—Silk and cotton warp, from two to eight shillings per yard, Black, Brown, drab, plaid, plain and satin striped. for sale by

Sept. 25. S. JACKSON

AIR TIGHT, HOT AIR, AND STEAM CONDUCTOR.

WE are now able to offer our customers two sizes of the

FULTON AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE

which only requires to be examined to convince *every body* of its economy, utility, convenience, durability and beauty. It will be sold at a uniform price, and warranted to suit even a maiden lady, as it possesses all the above qualities.

LESTER, SENNETT, CHESTER.

Erie, Sept. 25 1847.

Post Office Stationery.

IN compliance with the Law and the order of the Post Master General, sealed proposals will be received by me until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the first day of November, 1847, for supplying the Stationery required for the use of this Post Office, during the four years commencing January 1st, 1847 and ending December 31st 1851.

The estimate for each year is as follows:

50 reams Envelope paper,
10 pounds Packing twine,
5 pounds best sealing wax.

Contractors are required by law to give bond in a sum equal to double the value of the articles to be furnished.

Payment will be made on delivery of the stationery.

ROBERT COCHRAN, P. M. of Erie, Pa.

Sept 28, 1847. 4t18

"Not for a Day but for all Time."

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY, CALLED

HUNT'S LINIMENT,

HAS now given abundant evidence of its healing powers, and proved itself the most extraordinary and wonderful medicine in the world.—In the short space of two years, it has acquired a reputation for curing disease and releaving pain far greater than any medicine ever discovered.—Its wonderful cures have astonished the Medical Faculty, who now universally concede its great value. They speak of it in the highest terms and commend its use.

It is condemned by none. On the contrary, its praise is universal. The cases of cures are so numerous that it would take volumes to recount them—and it is a fixed fact, and is not disputed, that as a pain extractor it has no equal. For the many astonishing cures, see the pamphlet to be had of each agent. If you suffer with either of the diseases for which it is recommended, resort at once to its use and be cured. For the following diseases it is an infallible remedy:

Spinal Affections, Rheumatism, Paralysis and all nervous affections, Salt Rheum, Croup or Hives, Ague in the Breast and Face, Weakness of the joints, colds, tooth ache, sore throat and Quinsy, ulcerated sores, indolent ulcers, burns frosted feet, corns, bunyons, fresh wounds swellings and bruises, scrofulous affections, musquito bites and Poisons.

☞ This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants and Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietors at Sing Sing, N. Y. GEO. E. STANTON.

For sale by J. H. Burton & Co, Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clements Fairview, S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

Oct. 9, 1847. 3m21

WANTED

IN Exchange for Goods—20 pieces Domestic Flannel; 500 prs. Woolen Socks; 100 lbs. Woolen Yarn. W. C. & R. P. HULBERT.

Oct. 9, 1847. 21

Arrival of New Fall and Winter GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

HAVING devoted, six weeks in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to the selection and purchase of their EXTENSIVE STOCK, which they are now opening, beg leave to inform their customers and the country at large, that they are now prepared to offer goods of almost every denomination, at least 25 per ct. cheaper than ever. We could by devoting time to the purchasing of goods, as also, for cash, that it makes a vast difference, therefore we can pledge ourselves to sell as low as *any House*—(that pays for their goods)—this side, of New York or Boston, and for the above assurance we invite those that are purchasing any kind of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, to give us an opportunity and we will show you as good an assorted, extensive and cheap stock of goods as can be found in this market.—For further particulars please call at the Brick corner, opposite the Eagle Hotel, near the court house. Erie, Sept. 30, 1847.

Cash for Barley.

THE subscriber having rented the commodious warehouse of P. Arbuckle, Esq. at the 8th Street Canal Basin, is now ready to receive and pay CASH for 15,000 bushels of good clean Barley. ALFRED KING.

Erie, Sept. 30, 1847. 20tf

BROCHA SHAWLS—From $5 to $20, crape do. Al Delaine do. of different sizes and colors, for sale at the cheap store of

Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

SHAWLS—Woolen and cotton; any quantity for sale at the cheap store of

September 21, 1847. S. JACKSON.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Sept. 18, 1847.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 1st of November next, for furnishing the following goods, in the quantities annexed, or thereabouts, for the use of the Indians; and deliverable at the following places, viz:

AT NEW YORK.

Blankets.

1150 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
900 pairs 2 1-2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
400 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5 1-4 pounds
450 pairs 1 1-2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4 1-4 pounds
400 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3 1-4 pounds
220 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
200 pairs 2 1-2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
60 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
290 pairs 3 point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
240 pairs 2 1-2 point Gentinella blue Macinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

Dry Goods.

1060 yards blue fancy and gray list cloth
350 do scarlet do do
125 do grass green do do
2050 do blue saved list cloth
700 do scarlet do
100 do green do
200 pounds worsted yarn, three fold
90 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs
100 do do Madras do
70 do black silk do
40 do 8-4 cotton shawls
25 do 6-4 do do
30 do 4-4 do do
20000 yards calico, domestic
1000 do do English and French
1200 do bleached cotton shirting
3000 do unbleached do do
3500 do do do sheeting
6000 do domestic checks, stripes and plaids
100 dozen woollen socks
8000 yards plaid linsey
1000 do flannels, assorted
1600 shirts, flannel
125 do calico
80 pounds linen thread
250 do cotton do
20 do sewing silk.
350 pieces ribands, assorted
975 yards bedticking
500 do cattinets, assorted
400 do Kentucky jeans
7 gross worsted gartering
20 pounds Chinese vermilion

Hardware.

810 pounds brass kettles
785 tin kettles
40 nests japanned kettles, *(8 in a nest)*
76 dozen butcher knives
1000 gun flints.

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Blankets

900 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
800 pairs 2 1-2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
420 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5 1-4 pounds
500 pairs 1 1-2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4 1-4 pounds
500 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3 1-4 pounds
150 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
100 pairs 2 1-2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
150 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
150 pairs 3 point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
75 pairs 2 1-2 point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

Dry Goods.

800 yards blue stroudes
500 do scarlet do
1000 do blue fancy and gray list cloth
80 do grass green do do
400 do scarlet do do
3000 do blue saved list cloth
1100 do green do do
500 do scarlet do
400 pounds worsted yarn, 3-fold
75 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs
100 do Madras do
15 do black silk do
40 dozen 8-4 cotton shawls
25 do 6-4 do
25 do 4-4 do
18000 yards domestic calico
1500 do English and French do
1500 do bleached cotton shirting
6000 do unbleached do
4000 do do sheeting
1500 do domestic checks, stripes and plaids
100 dozen woollen socks
2500 yards plaid linsey
1500 do flannels, assorted
500 flannel shirts
400 calico do
100 pounds linen thread
250 do cotton do
15 do sewing silk
20 gross worsted gartering
150 pieces ribbons, assorted
100 gross fancy and clay pipes
150 pounds Chinese vermilion

Hardware.

1300 pounds brass kettles
50 nests japanned kettles (8 in a nest)
460 tin kettles
25 gross squaw awls
7000 fish hooks
25 dozen fish lines
25000 needles, assorted
100 dozen combs; assorted
10 dozen scissors
14000 gun flints
10 gross gun worms
200 dozen butcher knives

Axes and Hatchets.

25 dozen axes, to weigh from 1 1-2 to 5 1-4 pounds
95 do half axes, to weigh 3 1-2 pounds
12 do squaw axes, to weigh 3 pounds
45 do hatchets, to weigh 1 1-2 pounds

To be delivered at the place where manufactured, or in the city of New York or Philadelphia, as may be required, without additional expense.

Agricultural implements &c.

There will also be required, to be delivered in *New York*, at the same time, the following agricultural implements.

250 axes, to weigh from 4 1-2 to 5 1-4 pounds
250 half axes, to weigh 3 1-2 pounds
200 hatchets, to weigh 1 1-2 pounds
200 drawing knives, 12 inches in length
200 augers, in equal proportions of 1 inch, 3-4 inch, and 1 2 inch
150 pairs hames
150 do trace chains, bright and straight links
300 pounds brass kettles

Also—

250 axes, to weigh from 4 1-2 to 5 1-4 pounds
320 half axes, to weigh 3 1-2 pounds
200 hatchets, to weigh 1 1-2 pounds
1,00 weeding hoes, assorted sizes
100 single horse ploughs, with clevis and cast iron mould boards
600 pairs trace chains, bright straight links, each chain to be 6 feet 4 inches in length, and to whigh not less than 3 1-2 pounds
75 log chains, each chain to weigh 25 pounds
1000 best No. 10 Whittemore cotton card
20 crosscut saws 7 feet in length
20 do do 6 feet in length
100 "single cut" crosscut saw files
150 hand saws
120 hand saw files
150 drawing knives, 12 inches in length
850 "quarters" screw augers, in equal proportions of 2-inch, 1 1 2 inch, and 1 inch
900 "quarters" socket chisels; in equal proportions of 1 1-2 inch, and 1 3 4 inch
100 planes, complete, equal proportions of fore and jack
150 pairs hames

Nothwest Guns.

650 Northwest guns, two-thirds of which must measure 36 inches in length of barrel, and one-third 42 inches, to be delivered at the place where manufactured, or in the city of New York or Philadelphia, as may be required; samples of them are deposited in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs

The above proposals may be divided into five parts, for each place of delivery, viz:

1. Blankets.
2. Dry Goods.
3. Hardware, to include the agricultural implements.
4. Axes and hatchets.
5. Northwest guns.

The lowest competent responsible bidder will receive the whole or any part of the contract, according to the above scale, the department reserving to itself the right to determine whether the bidder is competent and responsible or not.

A schedule of the articles, with samples, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in Washington, exhibiting the amount of money to be expended for each article; but the department reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles named, or substitute others in lieu therefore, or to require, at similar prices, such goods as may be wanted for presents or other purposes, in the administration of the affairs of the department.

The whole amount in money to be applied to the purchase of goods will be about $85 000; of which some $40,000 will be wanted on the sea board, and the residue in the west. Goods of American manufacture, all other things being equal, will be preferred; but as all the the samples of blankets and cloth on hand are of a foreign manufacture, it will be necessary when a domestic article is bid for, that the sample of it should accompany the bid, to enable the department to decide wether it is of equal quality with the samples to be exhibited.

The party proposing to supply the articles will make an invoice of all the items embraced in the above list, and affix the prices in dollars and cents, at which he or they will furnish them, deliverable in New York and St. Louis, respectively, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, assuming the quantity of each article as specified in this advertisement, and extending the cost, making an aggregate of the whole invoice before sending it on. The goods will be inspected at New York or St. Louis by an agent of the United States, who will be appointed by the department for the purpose, and to ascertain the conformity of the articles purchased with the samples exhibited, when the contract shall be made, and with the terms of the contract itself, which shall contain a clause that if the articles are not furnished within the time prescribed, or if they are of insufficient quality, in the opinion of the agent aforesaid, and if within five days after the notice of such insufficiency the party shall not furnish others in lieu thereof, of the required quality, the United States shall be authorized to purchase them of others, and to charge any increase of price they may be compelled to pay therefor to the contractor, who shall pay the said difference to the United States.

Bonds will be required, in the amount of the bids, with two good sureties, the sufficiency of whom to be certified by a United States judge or district attorney, for the faithful performance of the contracts. Payment will be made after the contract is completed, and the delivery of the goods at New York and St. Louis respectively, to an agent of the department, upon a duplicate invoice certified by him.

Communications to be marked, "Proposals for Indian goods."

The bids will be submited with the following heading, and none will be considered that are not made in the form and terms here prescribed;

"I (or we) propose to furnish, for the service of the Indian Department, the following goods, at the prices affixed to them respectively, viz:

(Here insert the list of goods.)

"Deliverable in the city of New York, or St. Louis, on or before the ——— day of ——— next; and in case of the acceptance of his proposal, the quantity being prescribed by the department, I (or we) will execute a contract according to this agreement, and give satisfactory security to the department, within ten days after the acceptance of this bid; and in case of failure to enter into such contract, and give such security, I (or we) will pay to the United States the difference between the sum bidden by me (or us) and the sum which the United States may be obliged to pay for the same articles."

Each and every bid must also be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by one or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must by certified by some one who is known to the department, either personally or by his official position:

"I (or we) hereby guaranty that ———, the above bidder, will comply with the terms of the advertisement for 'Proposals for Indian goods,' dated September 18, 1847, if the contract should be awarded to him, and enter into bond for the execusion of the same within the time prescribed."

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

W. MEDILL,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sept. 18—1st. Nov.

TEAS!! TEAS!!!

真正珠眼生熙

The New York Canton Tea Company's

SUPERIOR TEA.

WE are now opening a choice lot of Teas, just received from the Canton Tea Company, N. Y., among which may be found

GREENS.

Good YOUNG HYSON,	$0 50 per lb.	
Fine do	64	"
No. 2 fragrant do	75	"
No. 3 very fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON,	75	"
Very fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON SKIN.	50	"
Good IMPERIAL,	75	"
Very fine do	1 00	"
Extra fine do	1 25	"
Good GUNPOWDER,	75	"
Fine do	1 75	"

BLACKS.

No 1 SOUCHONG,	$0 50 per lb.	
No. 2 do	63	"
Finest do	75	"
Fragrant POWCHONG,	various prices	"
CONGO,	various prices	"
Fine OOLONG,	50	"
Very fine do	75	"
Extra fine do	1 00	"
NINGYONG	various prices	"
HOWQUA, or finest Black Tea imported,	1 00	"

☞ TAKE NOTICE—The Canton Tea Company are the *exclusive* venders of the superior Black Tea called "HOWQUA'S MIXTURE."

Every package, (in addition to its containing full weight, independent of the wrapper,) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate.

For sale at No. 1 Perry Block, by

Sept. 2, 1847 T. W. MOORE.

POPULAR GOODS

JUST RECEIVED THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

EVER offered in this city, comprising, in part—

150 pieces Cashmeres and Muslin de Lains, assorted colors,
75 do French, Scotch and German Ginghams,
30 do Alpaccas, of every description,
23 do California Plaids,
40 do Dress Silks of the latest and most improved patterns,
20 do Swiss and Parisian Muslins,
20 do Lace and embroidered Swiss and Tarletons,
53 do Jaconet Cambrics and bird Muslins,
50 do Silk Fringes, assorted colors,
45 do Wide Gimps and Gimp cords,
20 gross Dress Buttons, and cords and tassells,
200 pieces Silk Mull & French Imperial edgings,
150 shawls, of all styles, varying in price from 3s to $15,
200 pair ladies and gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, assorted colors,
200 do Ladies', gentlemen's and children's Cashmere; Worsted & Lisle thread Gloves,
100 do black and white silk mitts.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloths of every shade and quality,
Cassimeres, do do
Vestings of all kinds, comprising Silk, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, Marseilles, etc. etc.
STAPLE GOODS.—A large stock of every description. In short, our stock for richness, cheapness and durability has never been equaled in this market.
CAPS.—200 Men and Boy's caps of all kinds.
SHOES.—500 pairs ladies and children's Gaiters Slips and walking Shoes. 200 pairs gentlemen's, ladies and Misses' Rubber overshoes.
UMBRELLAS.—Six dozen Umbrellas for wet weather.
GROCERIES.—A general variety of every description

SHELF HARDWARE.

Ten thousand dollars' stock, comprising every thing in the line—Joiners, House and Ship Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Cabinetmakers, Saddlers and Smiths' Tools, of every description Saddlery Hardware, a large assortment of all kinds. Carriage trimmings of all kinds.

Axle Arms, springs, anvils, vices, smiths' bellows, brass and porcelain kettles, shovels, spades, cowbars, grd boxes, mill & cut, circular and pit saws, and nails of all sizes.

GLASS WARE.—A complete assortment.

Customers will find our old store safely anchored at the old stand, in good ballast, with 100 tons well assorted IRON, steel and nails—the cheapest in the market.

P. S.—The question is often asked why goods cannot be sold as low as in Buffalo. We say they can. Our stock entire was bought of importing houses at the same time and same prices that some of the largest houses in Buffalo bought at, and we pledge our word that our goods shall be sold as low as at Buffalo or any place west of it. *for cash.* HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, Sept 25, 1847. 19

Important Decision.

THE contested trial that has been existing so many years has been finally settled by a Jury of Twelve Ladies, and *their* decision is, That the purest, best, most fragrant and cheapest Teas to be had in this section of the country, are those which come from the celebrated CANTON TEA COMPANY. These Teas can be had at all times and *warranted* to give entire satisfaction or the money will be refunded, of their agents who are receiving fresh supplies weekly.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, Agents.
Directly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Sept. 13, 1847. 18

Orphan's Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' court of Erie county, will be sold at public vendue, at the court house in the borough of Erie, on Saturday the 30th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. all that lot or piece of ground situate at the South west corner of the Public Square, bounded on the north by the Public Square, on the west by Peach Street, and on the south by Seventh street, fronting 60 feet on said Public Square, and 165 feet on Peach street, and 80 feet on Seventh street and having thereon erected a large two story brick house, and frame barn, late the property of John Morris, deceased. This is a very desirable and valuable lot.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale, and one-sixth in two equal annual payments thereafter and the balance, being one half the purchase money, to be paid at the decease of the widow of the said John Morris, with interest thereon annually, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage on the premises.

E. BABBITT,
E. J. KELSO,
Executors.

Erie, Sept 30, 1847.

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the night of Tuesday 28th September a Dark Grey mare with a silver tail and wart on the left ear, five years old, about 14 or 15 hands high, carries a good head and fair, is a good square traveller and has flat and rather soft feet. A fair reward will be given to any one who will return or give information so that she above mare can be obtained.

DAVID DUMAND.

Waterford, October 1, 1847. *3t20

New Goods by Express.

I HAVE just received by Express from New York a large assortment of alpaccas, cashmeres, Muslin de lains, Ginghams, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash. C. M. TIBBALS.

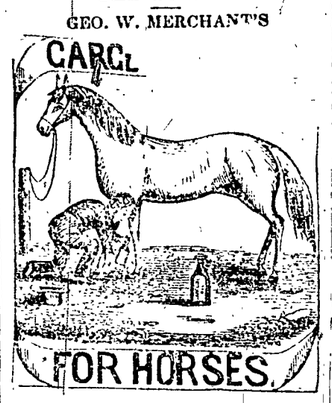
Erie, Sept. 30, 1847.

STRAY COW.—Came to the farm of the subscriber in Greene township, about the 13th inst. a red cow, with white face, about six years old. No artificial marks. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ROBERT TATE.

Greene, Sept. 30, 1847. 3t20

THE BEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S



AN invaluable remedy for Horses, Cattle and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds,	*Fistula, Sitfast,*
Galls of all kinds,	*Strains, Lameness,*
Sprains, Bruises,	*Sana Cracks,*
Cracked Heels,	*Founder ed Feet,*
Ringbone, Wind galls,	*Scratches or Grease,*
Poll Evil, Collar,	*Mange,*
Spavins, Sweeney,	*Horn Distemper.*

It is also a Universal Family Embrocation for diseases of Human Flesh, such as

Rheumatism,	*External Poisons,*
Bites of Animals,	*Painful Nervous Affections,*
Frost Bites,	*Corns, Whitlows,*
Boils,	*Chilblains,*
Burns and Scalds,	*Chapped Hands,*
Cramps,	*Sweetings, Wounds,*
Contracts of the Muscles,	*Weakness of the Joints, Naked Breasts.*

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—It is worthy of special remark, that besides the great and extraordinary powers in the cure of diseases of the horse in which its virtues first attracted the attention of the *farrier* and *former*, and the wonder of the public generally, it has been successfully employed in a great variety of the maladies which affect the human race; and it has proved by the wonderful cures it has performed on the lower animals, that it is endowed with curative properties not found in other horse oils, which has established its claims to general confidence.

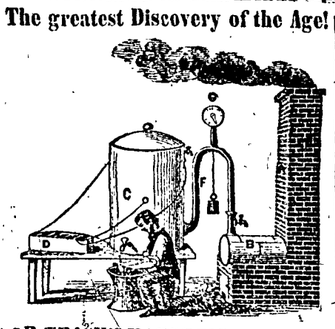
Beware of the counterfeit article, and be sure the name of the SOLE PROPRIETOR, G. W. Merchant, Lockport, is blown in the bottle.

☞ For testimonials, synopsis of diseases, and mode of treatment, see pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

Sold by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!

The greatest Discovery of the Age!



DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNET C FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an Ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the of the utmost importance. The most credulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and *equalize the circulation of the blood.* By this means *a controlling power is gained over the most violent forms of* DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame, every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it *cures as readily with internal as external* diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—in patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained—That dangerous Epidemic known as the MALIGNED ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 99 cases out of 100 it *will afford entire relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE in *thirty minutes.*

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immense use.

Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Salt Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment: I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES of THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflamatory Rheumatism, and Child-bed Fevers, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and I certified Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure. N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1836.

☞For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. K. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Thomasend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14, 1817.—1y13.

WESTERN HOTEL,

JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre-eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.

No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Erie, April 24, 1817. 43

MURRAY WRALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, ERIE, PA.

HAVING so far arranged and systemized his official duties, as to enable him to devote a great portion of his time to his profession, will attene to all legal business entrusted to his care—He will attend the Courts in the Counties of Erie, Warren, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Jefferson, and the Supreme Court of this State; and has professional arrangements by which he will transact business in the adjoining Counties in New York and Ohio. All monies collected will be remitted by Drafts on New York or Philadelphia without any charge for Exchange. He will also take charge of and prosecute Claims against the United States, draw and superintend applications for Pensions, Patents, &c.

Of the ability and integrity with which all business confided to his care will be performed it would not be proper in this place to speak, but those having Legal Business to transact, or Collections to make in this section of country, are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen:

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
GEN. CHARLES M REED,
Messrs. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,
MOSES KOCH, Esq.
THOMAS W. STERRETT,
VINCENT, HIMROD & Co. } Erie, Pa.
A. D. & T. W. PATCHIN, Esq's.
HENRY K. SMITH, Esq.
CHARLES H. S. WILLIAMS, Esq.
JAMES MULLETT, Esq. } Buffalo.
PHILIP DOSHIMER, Esq.
HENRY W. ROGERS, Esq.
HON. ADDISON GARDNER, Rochester, N. Y.
HON. JOHN A. DIX, Albany, N. Y.
HENRY SHELDEN & Co.,
CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, Esq.,
DORR, CHANDLER & WHITAKER,
HON. ROBERT H MORRIS,
CONOVER & LARAGH,
J. & A. VANOSTRAND, } N.Y. City.
HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,
" WM. B. MAYER,
" ROBERT J. WALER,
" W. MEDILL, } Washington
WM. Z. STEWART, Esq., Logansport In.
GEORGE H. McWHORTER,
B. BROCKWAY, Esq.,
HON. WM. PATTERSON, Sandusky, O.
HON. JOHN WENTWORTH } Oswego, N. Y.
BRISTOL & PORTER, } Chicago, Ill.
COL. JAMES H. SNOWDEN,
LUDWIG, KNEEDLER & Co
COL. JAMES PAGE,
ABRAM S. WOLF & Co.,
HENRY HORN, Esq.,
J. & J. P. STEINER. } Philadelphia.
HON. FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
" SIMON CAMERON,
" N. B. ELDRED, } Harrisburg.
HENRY HOEHLER, Esq.
HON. WILLIAM WILKINS,
GEN. LEVI G CLOVER, } Pittsburgh.
GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. Wheeling, Va.
HON. R. McCLELLAND, Monroe, Mich.
W. J. GORDON, } Cleveland, O.
DR. S. ENGLEHART,
HON. LEWIS CASS, } Detroit, Mich.
CHARLES G. HAMMOND, Esq
JOHN McREYNOLDS Esq.

Erie, May 8, 1817. 51

From the City of Mexico.

Arrival of Fresh and Cheap Groceries At No. 1, Perry Block.

SINCE the Tariff has been taken off the imports into this country, and placed on that of Mexico, it has enabled those who have purchased Groceries in the East to sell them cheap. We wish all who want anything in the Grocery line to call and examine our stock, for we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that we have the freshest lot of Groceries in this market, having all been purchased from the latest importations. In our stock may be found the following:

Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas; Java, Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffees; Loaf, Pulverised, Porto Rico, and N. O. Sugars; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinamon, Nutmegs Mace, Cloves, Rice, Pearled barley, Candles, Pecan, Brazil, Madeira and Pea nuts; Almonds, Filberts, etc.; Fruits—Apples, Raisins, English Currants, and Figs; Sperm and Tallow candles; Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, a superior article, Salad oil, Fancy Shaving, Variegated and Bar soap, Dairy salt, White Fish, Mckerel, Mackinac Trout, and Herring;

Kimball's extra Fine cut chewing, Spanish Smoking and Cavendish Tobacco, Pipes;

Regalia, Principe, Trabuca, Lenora and common Cigars.

Colored and plain Grass and Manilla Mats.—Besides a host of other articles to supply the wants of all. A fresh supply of Groceries received semi-monthly. Call and examine goods and prices at No. 1, Perry Block.

T. W. MOORE.

Erie, June 12, 1817. 4

PINE APPLES.—A fresh lot of Pine Apples, just received and for sale at No. 1 Perry Block.

T. W. MOORE.

July 3, 1817. 7

ARTER & BROTHER,

BEING licensed under the Law of 1816 to retail Vinous and Spiritous Liquors, offer a good assortment of

Pure Port, Fazel,
Madeira, Sicila,
Sherry, Hock,
Malaga, And Current wines.

—ALSO—

Brandy, Holland Gin,
Rum, Whiskey,
Jamaica Spirits, And Alcohol.

For sale at as low rates as the same qualities have ever been offered in this market, at No. 6, Reed House.

Erie, June 19, 1817. 5

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

AMONG our stock will be found—

100 kegs pure White Lead, Buffalo and Pittsburgh manufacture.
1630 lbs Spanish Whiting,
600 Venition Red,
500 French and Yellow Ochre,
100 French Green, a beaut. article.
300 Red Led,
200 Litharage,
200 papers refined Lampblack,
20 boxes Chrome yellow and green,
100 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
100 do Linseed Oil,
50 do Copal Varnish, coach and Furniture.
20 doz Paint Brushes, assorted sizes.

Just received and for sale on accommodating terms, at No 6, Reed House.

CARTER & BROTHER.

June 19, 1817. 5

FEVER AND AGUE.—

Tonic Mixture, India Cholagogue,
Maxim's Ague Pills Quinine,
Tonic Vermifuge, Peruvian Bark,

For sale wholesale and retail by

CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, June 19, 1817. 5

DYE STUFFS.

Annatto, Oil Vitriol,
Alum, Indigo,
Copperas, Blue Vitriol,
Cream Tartar, Cud Bear,
Argols, Cochineal,
Spirits of Tin, Liquid Blue, or chemic for
Logwood, Nic Wood, (green,
Camwood, Madder,
Fustick, Red Saunders,

For sale very cheap at No. 6, Reed House, by

CARTER & BROTHER.

June 19, 1817. 5

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tiemann's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

July 17, 1817. 9

5000 BBLS. New Orleans, Loaf, Pulverized, Crushed and Muscovado Sugar, cheap for cash, one door north of the Big Window, by

RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1817. 4

FRESH FRUIT.—You can find at No 6, Poor People's Row Oranges, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Box Raisins, Currants and Citrons, cheap for cash by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

BUFFALO WHITE LEAD.—An invoice of this superior article just received. Also, Pittsburgh Lead, (Fahnestock & Co's make,) dry and in oil, always on hand and warranted.

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

NEWS! NEWS!

First Arrival of Fall and Winter Goods in Town at the Jew Store, No. 1 Commercial Exchange, nearly opposite the Reed House.

MOSES carries off the palm again. He is now receiving his tremendous and magnificent stock of WINTER GOODS, probably the most fashionable and best assorted lot of Goods ever brought to this place: beautiful goods of every discription for Ladies Cloaks and Dresses; Paramatta Cloths, Plaid Cashmeres, &c. For Bonnets, Silk Velvets, Silks and Satins Ribbons and Plumes, and French Flowers; French Ginghams, Merinos, Silk stripe and plaid Alpacas, Damask Morcens, Silk and Mohair Fringes, Silk Buttons, Shawls of every description, Thread and Brussels Laces French needle wrought Collars, &c. &c.

Also—Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings a complete assortment, which will be sold very cheap.

MOSES KOCH.

Sept. 4, 1816. Commercial Exchange, Erie.

Remedies for Summer Complaints.

JANES' carminative Balsam;
Fosgate's Anodyne cordial;
Red Anodyne cordial;
Thompson's carminitive;
Fahnestock's do. Lozenges;
Aromatic or spiced Rhubarb;
Godfrey's cordial, &c. &c. for sale by

J. H. BURTON & Co.

No 5 Reed House, Sept. 11.

REMEDIES FOR FEVER & AGUE, &c.

OSGOODS India Cholagogue, at wholesale and retail.

Cantrell's Ague Mixture; Rowan's Tonic do.
Jaynes' Ague Pills and Tonic Vermifuge;
Doct. H. A. Sill's Purapatheton;
Moffats Bitters; Newton's Bitters;
Sulphate Quinine; Carpenter's Extract Bark;
Piperine, Oil Black Pepper; for sale by

J. H. BURTON & Co.

Sept. 8. No. 5, Reed House.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, that he has opend a TAILORING SHOP on the south side of the Public Square, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, where he will be at all times ready and happy to wait upon those who may favor him with a call in his line of business. From long experience in some of the principal shops of London and other European cities, and by strict attention to all business which may now be entrusted to him, he confidently hopes that he shall be always deemed worthy to receive a share of public patronage. His work shall be executed in such a manner as to bear a close and impartial examination, and always in accordance with the prevailing fashions.

JOHN GOLDEN.

Erie, Sept. 4, 1817.

N. B Cutting done on the shortest notice.

FINE NEW TEAS.

THERE has been a great deal said lately about Teas, and there are a great many in Erie who pretend that they are selling better Teas cheaper than any body else. This is a mistake.

The Pekoe Tea Company

of New York, have sent to their agents, John H. Burton & Co. their several varieties of Teas.—They are *fresh, fragrant and highly flavored,* and exceed in richness any Teas that has ever been sold in Erie, and at prices much less. In every case where they do not give satisfaction, the money will be paid back for them. These Teas are put up in pound, half and quarter pound packages, lined with tin foil, which keeps them from the air and preserves their strength and flavor.

J. H. BURTON & Co.,

Aug. 31. No. 5 Reed House.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of Erie county, I will expose to public sale at Court House in the borough of Erie, on Monday the 25th day of October next, a certain piece of land situate in the village of Cranesville, in Elk Creek township, in Erie county, bounded as follows, to wit: on the north by land of Woodworth and Schoonover, on the east by land of Amos Potter, on the south by the road leading from Cranesville to Washington, and on the West by the Girard and Meadville road, containing about two acres of land, be the same more or less, and having a frame dwelling house, frame barn and shed erected thereon.

TERMS.—One third on confirmation of the deed and the balance in two equal annual instalments with interest, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
Administrator of E. M. Cook.

Erie, Sept. 18, 1817. 3t18

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration *de bonis non* have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Elihu M. Cook, late of Elk Creek township, deceased. Persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same, are requested to call and present them properly authenticated for settlement, and settle their indebtedness.

JOHN GALBRAITH, Administrator.

Sept. 15. 1817. 6-18

PICKLED LOBSTERS, Sardines, Tomato Catsup, Lemon Syrup, Pepper Sauce, Salad Oil, Mustard, Guguba Jelly, English White Pepper, &c., for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by

Sept. 8, T. W. MOORE.

FOUND.—Picked up in the Lake, near the mouth of Six Mile Creek, on Friday, the 17th inst. a barrel of Pork, marked with the name of the city Inspector at Cleveland. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.

AUGUSTUS SHAW.

Harborcreek, Sept. 21, 1817. *3t19

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the *Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States* under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUMPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Ware-house, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

☞READ. ☜

From the Baptist Clergyman at Colosse, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh year was, in the month of October, 1814, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored, and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure. DAVID McFARLAND.

January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Colosse".

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1815.

SIR.—Sometime last January, I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardee, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been *similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine* had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam, and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. TOUSEY. CATO & CONSORS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1811.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[From Esq. W. El Fisk, Canastota, N. Y., dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1816]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—SIR: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA, February 4, 1815.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most DISTRESSING PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. (Signed) JOHN LEWIS.

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

☞**Further Evidence.**☜

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1815.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section. I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to-day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. (Signed) A. E. ARNOLD.

—The Messrs. Metcalf, of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that 'In some SEVERE CASES our customers *complain* of receiving great *benefit* from its use.

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

WESTFIELD MARDLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate stale, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a *bragging* way, that they were sticking to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1815. 17t

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1816. C. M. TIBBALS

COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.—A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the diseases to which they are subject, have at length resulted in the discovery of this exceedingly valuable remedy for the *Heaves* and *Cough*—a disease which produces more misery and death among these noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my Powder will effectually and thoroughly *eradicate every symptom* and *vestige* of this painful and dangerous disease, if given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover symptoms of *Cough* or *Heaves* in your horse, resort to this Powder without delay, use it perseveringly, and attend to the hints accompanying the directions for the treatment of the animals, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures.

If any desirous of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured by A. D. Coleman, New York CARTER & BROTHER, agents, Erie, Pa.

March 27, 1817. 15

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, Jan. 11, 1817. 5-15

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITHS & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession, will be attended to with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.

Erie, February 3, 1817. 33

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamans Land, just received and for sale at Spafford's Bookstore.

Erie, May 8, 1817. 51

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 8 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1-2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners.

Erie, Oct. 24, 1816. C. M. TIBBALS.

ASHES.—Those having good Ashes will do well to deliver them at our ashery soon as we are now working off what we have on hand.

April 8th 1817. S. JACKSON & Co.

AXES.—Waters & Co's Cast Steel Axes by the dozen or single.

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

February 13, 1817. 39

DOCT. WISTAR'S Genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry the Celebrated remedy for Consumption and other diseases of the Lungs. Also Wistar's Gentle Purgative Pills. For sale by Dr. P. Hall, Agent, corner of State an Seventh sts, Erie, Pa.

Oct. 10, 1816.

WOODEN WARE.—Bowls, Wash tubs, mop handles, butter prints, ladles, &c.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

1498 LBS., first rate Codfish; also, a few bbls Mackerel, for sale by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1817. 8

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just received a large and well selected assortment of wet. dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1817.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1817 4

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPY, and other Poems by Tuper, a few copies at New York prices, just received and for sale by

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Erie August 21, 1817. 4t14

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420 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1844. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7th and 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand

May 10, 1816. 51

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1816. 5

FIRST APPEARANE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though some time in business, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

B. TOMLINSON, & Co.,

Erie Aug. 1, 1816. 1f

Public Notice.

IS hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank to be called "THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK," with a Capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars. Said bank to be located in Erie, county Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, July 17, 1817.

H. Cadwell, C. M. Tibbals,
J. H. Williams, Samuel Hays,
J. H. Fullerton, John C. Beebe,
Walter Chester, Thos W. Sterrett,
Smith Jackson, Carson Graham,
James C. Marshall, James Williams,
B. B. Vincent, Guy Loomis,
Wm. S. Lane, Alfred King,
H. L. Brayley, M. W Caughey,
P. Arbuckle. James Hughes.

"LOOK HERE, WILL YOU?"

IF you wish to buy cheap, you will please call at RINDERNECHT'S No. 6, Poor People's Row, where you can find the following articles, which are warranted good:—Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco of all kinds, Rice, Peper, Spice, Cinnamond, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Starch, Chocolate, Cocoa, Mustard by the pound or box, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, Oliver Oil, Lamp Oil Vinegar, Fire Crackers, Castile Soap of all kinds, Shaving Brushes, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps and Pills, Candle Wick, Twine, Matches, Stove Blacking, shoe Brushes and Blacking, Chalk Tar and Rosin, Macoboy and Scotch snuff, sulpher, Brimstone, Epsom Salts Glauber Salts, Saleratus, Bed Cords, Rope, Fish and Chalk Lines, Herring, Patent Pails, Tubs, Willow Wagons, Wash Boards, Wire Sives, Almonds, Madeira Nuts, Filberts, Curry Combs and Horse Cards, Horse Brushes and Combs, Saltpeter, Dairy salt in bags, Brooms, Corn Whisps and Hearth Brooms, Whitewash Brushes, and other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and see for yourselves. Erie, June 19, 1817.

WINDOW GLASS.

CARTER & BROTHER have just received their summer stock of Window Glass, which is large and complete, varying in size from 7x9 to 15x30, and will be cut to any size or shape desired, without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

June 19, 1817. 5

CANDY AND RAISINS by the Box or pound for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.

July 24. T. W. MOORE.

OUT AT LAST!!

THAT long expected wonder of the age, the *celebrated* and superior "FULTON STOVE" is now ready for sale at our Store or Foundry.—Persons who have any disposition to see it, are invited to call and do so, whether they wish to purchase or not.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Aug. 14, 1817. 13

N. B Old Stoves taken in payment. Better *throw* them away than not to get one of these fuel saving inventions.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DRUGGISTS.

J. H. BURTON & CO., are Wholesale Agents for Osgood's Indian Cholagogue, and Dalley's Pain Extractor, and can furnish dealers at wholesale prices.

Sept. 4, 1817.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by

G. LOOMIS & Co.,

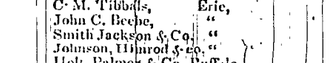
State st., nearly opposite Ehgle Hotel.

July 17, 1817.

SUPERIOR French and American ruled and plain Letter Paper,
Maynard and Noyes Black Ink
Kents Carmine and Red Ink,
Wafers, Common, Note, Transparent and Motto,
Sealing Wax,
Pounce, Black Sand, Rubber, etc. etc. etc.

For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.

Erie, June 19th, 1817



1847.

WALKER & COOK.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—Will continue the Forwarding and commission business as usual, at their ware-house on the Public Dock, Erie, Pa. and will be ready on the opening of Navigation of the present year to contract for the shipment of Merchandise from the eastern cities, or other places, to Erie, as they are connected with good responsible lines, and having some of the first class of Steam Boats and Propellers on the lakes running to their house, thereby ensuring the safe and speedy transmission of all property entrusted to their care. They will attend to the forwarding of goods up and down the lakes or to any of the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence—also south by the Erie Extension Canal.

CASH advances made on all kinds of Produce and sales promptly attended to. They will keep constantly on hand Bituminous Coal, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers.

ALSO—Salt, Plaster in bbls, or bulk, Fish Iron, Nails, Stoves and Castings of every description.

REFERENCES.

C. M. Tibbals, Erie,
John C. Beebe, "
Smith Jackson & Co. "
Johnson, Himrod & co. "
Holt, Palmer & Co. Buffalo.
O. N. Chapin, Albany
W. Mohteith & Co. "
Otis, Clapp & Co. Boston,
George W. Holt & Co. N. Y. city,
E. B. Allen, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
James Browne, Toronto " C. W.
Wm. D. King, St. Catherines, "
Standart, Jarves & Co. Cleveland, O.
Albert Ives, Detroit, Mich.
Newberry & Dole, Chicago, Illinois.

Erie, March 11, 1817 43

PITTSBURGH Rockingham Ware.—A beautiful article, and good assortment just received and for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

August 1, 1816. 1f

WOOL! WOOL!!

MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER keep constantly on hand at the Erie Woollen Factory, Plain Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Tweds of various colors and qualities which they exchange for wool on delivery, on customary and accommodating terms. They also pay cash for wool.

Erie Woollen Factory, June 16, 1817. 6

LOOKING Glasses and looking glass plate. A large assortment of the above articles for sale very low by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1817.

GUNS.—Double Barrell, Single do. Fowling Pieces, Revolving six Shooters, with a general assortment of Gun fixings.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

July 17, 1817.

PROVISIONS.—Flour, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, dried Apples, dried Peaches, Corn Meal Codfish, White Fish, Mackerel, Potatoes and everything in the Provision Line, constantly on hand and for sale by

June 26. W. F. RINDRENECUT.

MOLASSES at six per cent less than can be had at any other store in Erie, and of equal quality, now offered by

Aug. 27. BROWN & M'CARTER.

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimers of almost every color, stripe, quality and price, at No. 4. Cheapside, by

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

FOWLER'S WORK.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for the sale of FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL WORKS, in Erie County. He will dispose of them at New York prices. He is also Agent for Combe's Prenological Journal. Call and examine these valuable publications at his Book Store on State street, Erie, Pa.

Aug. 5 1817. O. D. SPAFFORD.

CALL AND SEE.—Preparatory to making arrangement for going to New York for our Fall and Winter stock of Goods, we will sell all Kinds of Spring and Summer Goods at *cost*, to make room for the new stock. Prove us.

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay:

G. LOOMIS & Co.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1817.

SODA BISCUIT, at No. 1 Perry Block